

But Jerusalem Aides Hopeful

Major Israeli-Egyptian Gap Seen After Kissinger Talks

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Feb. 14 (NYT).—A major gap still separates Israel and Egypt on the terms of a new interim agreement after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's preliminary round of

talks. But senior Israeli officials think there is a good chance that it can be bridged in future negotiations.

This was the view among top government officials here after Mr. Kissinger concluded his discussions in Jerusalem this afternoon and departed for Amman, Jordan, where he conferred with King Hussein.

"Neither the Egyptians nor we really conceded anything in this opening round of talks," a senior Israeli official said today. "The hard bargaining remains to be done."

Mr. Kissinger has agreed to return to the area in the middle of next month to make an intensive effort to bridge the differences between Jerusalem and Cairo and conclude a new interim agreement. During the preliminary round, both sides reportedly outlined their general positions to Mr. Kissinger but avoided detailed negotiation.

Temperature Taken

According to Israeli officials, Mr. Kissinger deliberately kept the talks general. "He obviously wanted to take our temperature and that of the Egyptians," a government official said.

Israeli sources said they had so far sensed no pressure, direct or indirect, from Mr. Kissinger to make specific concessions. They expect such pressure to be applied eventually.

Israel, according to authoritative sources here, outlined three possible negotiating options to Mr. Kissinger for transmission to Egypt. The sources said that Israel is ready to negotiate on the basis of any of the three, which were described as follows:

• A formal peace treaty. Although no one here believes that there is a chance to negotiate such a pact now, the Israelis stress that they are willing to give up most of the Sinai in exchange for such an agreement. They would insist on retaining only the Gaza Strip-Rafiah area, a land link to Sharm el Sheikh and the Red Sea promontory itself.

• A nonbelligerency agreement. Such an agreement, which Premier Yitzhak Rabin reportedly hopes to negotiate, would offer an Israeli withdrawal from both the Sinai mountain passes and the oil fields at Abu Rudeis in exchange for a "formal and explicit" commitment from Egypt to end the use of force and the threat of force in resolving its political and territorial claims against Israel.

Such an agreement, in the Israeli view, should be unlimited in time and unlinked to any subsequent agreements Israel might reach with other Arab states. Israel would press for the demilitarization of the areas that it evacuates and a long-term extension of the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai.

Without a firm Egyptian commitment to renounce the use of force, the Israelis say, Jerusalem will refuse to withdraw from either the passes or the oil fields.

• A limited disengagement agreement. Under this plan, which was outlined by Deputy Premier Yigal Allon in Washington in December, Israel would withdraw 20 to 30 miles, excluding the passes and the oil fields, in exchange for a temporary Egyptian commitment to refrain from resuming the war.

Intertex International Inc. of New York, will provide textile machinery and equipment for an unspecified number of synthetic fur fiber factories, according to the company's president, Saul Rosenbaum.

He said last night's signing culminated 18 months of negotiations. The fur fiber will be used to produce coats, hats, and boot lining, among other things, Mr. Rosenbaum said.

Meanwhile, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that despite the collapse of the trade agreement he was encouraged by talks with Soviet officials on prospects for expanding trade and economic ties.

The Soviet Union annulled the 1972 trade pact in response to conditions on credit and Soviet emigration imposed by Congress.

French Bank Denies Gold Buying Report

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Bank of France today denied reports that it has intervened on the Paris gold market to prevent the bullion price from falling below the official level.

Earlier this week, Walter Frey, general manager of Swiss Bank Corp., told a meeting in London that the Bank of France has been buying gold, contravening rules of the International Monetary Fund.

An official said the central bank governor did not even want to issue an official denial because Mr. Frey's accusation was "ridiculous."

Two U.S. Airlines Indicted in Texas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—A federal grand jury today indicted Braniff Airways and Texas International Airlines on charges of conspiring to monopolize business among the airports at Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio.

The indictment, returned in U.S. District Court in San Antonio and announced by the Justice Department, accused the two companies of attempting to exclude Southwest Airlines from operating at airports in the metropolitan area.

Braniff and Texas International were accused of attempting to delay Southwest's entry into the market and increase its costs. The companies exchanged information, schedules and fares to step up the competitive pressures against Southwest and undertook a boycott of Southwest by preventing passengers from cancelled flights to switch to Southwest flights, the indictment said.

A Third University Is Closed by Lagos

LAGOS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Student unrest has forced the closure of Ibadan University—the third university to be shut down in three days. The university, the oldest in the Western State, was closed last night by authorities and the students ordered to leave after two demonstrations on the campus.

The students are demanding the release of all political detainees and protesting against the shutdown of Ife and Lagos Universities. They set a government vehicle ablaze and chanted anti-government slogans. Ife University, in the Western State, was closed on Wednesday and Lagos University yesterday following violent demonstrations.

British in Europe

Nationals of other EEC countries can vote when abroad: YOU CAN'T—yet. But here is an opportunity to obtain this right. The 100,000 British citizens living in Europe are asked to sign a petition to H.M. The Queen requesting the right to vote in the forthcoming referendum on the Common Market.

If you wish to support this petition, write to the European Movement, 4 Rue d'Anjou, Paris-8e, or call in of your local British Chamber of Commerce.



SHADES OF WAR—Israeli Army truck passes rusting hulks of Egyptian vehicles in the strategic Mitla Pass in Sinai that Israel captured during the six-day war in '67.

Further Decline Is Expected

Soviet Jewish Emigration Off 40% Last Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The number of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union fell by more than 40 per cent in 1974 and there are indications that Moscow will cut the flow even more this year.

Only 1,280 Jews managed to leave Russia in January, the month in which Moscow repudiated the trade agreement with the United States, citing congressional demands for easier emigration standards.

If the January figure holds even for the rest of the year, 20 per cent fewer Jews will leave Russia than the 20,000 permitted to go in 1974.

These figures are agreed on by congressional sources and officials in the White House and the State Department.

As serious as such a drop would be, it is far less than the reduction from 1973 to 1974. Two years ago, 35,000 Jews were allowed to leave Russia as the Soviet government responded to U.S. pressure to ease emigration restrictions in return for improved American trade arrangements.

But as Congress increasingly demanded that these commercial improvements be conditioned on express Soviet promises of better treatment for Russian Jews and easier exit standards, Moscow began to crack down.

Sources in Congress and the State Department deny Soviet explanations that the emigration drop resulted from a falloff in the number of applicants.

On the contrary, the American estimate is that at least 130,000 Soviet Jews have filed applications for exit visas.

According to the American sources, the official harassment

of Jews seeking to leave and pressures on their families have increased.

In Geneva today, Israel urged the Soviet government to ease new emigration curbs and "cease and desist from an unreasonable policy of incessant harassment" of Jewish citizens.

Addressing the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Israeli chief delegate Eytan Rann said he was appealing to Russia on a "distinctly humanitarian matter in which the Soviet Union could gain so much in the eyes of the civilized world by sacrificing so little."

The official is an American, Gardiner Tucker, NATO assistant secretary-general who deals with defense support. His report, written for the bi-monthly NATO Review, is based on estimates made by the commander of the mobile force, known as AMP, of the Allied Command Europe (ACE).

AMP has 5,000 men and an air arm, made up of units from the United States, Britain, Canada, Belgium, West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg. Although NATO has more than 4 million men in its forces, they are almost always under individual national commands and work together only in small numbers on maneuvers.

Quick Dispatch AMP is designed for quick dispatch to a trouble spot so that it can show the alliance is standing together. It has never been used for this purpose but it does give a chance for a few units and officers to work with their allies.

The seven contributing nations provide seven different types of combat planes, six different rocket launchers, four different types of wire-guided anti-tank missiles, three different kinds of tanks, mortars, rifles and machine guns, Mr. Tucker wrote.

Because of this, each of the seven units in the small force has to have its own supply troops. Since the supplies are not available in any given member country, they must carry almost everything they need along with them wherever they go.

Although AMP is small in numbers, its situation is typical for the alliance.

Mr. Tucker says that in many fields NATO is not standing up to its actual responsibilities. Two years ago, a survey showed 31 different types of anti-tank weapons in the arsenals of the member countries, with 18 new types being developed.

Different Codes Codes and identification systems also differ widely, leading to what Mr. Tucker called "potential fratricide."

"Of the substantial number of maritime patrol aircraft which were theoretically shot down in one recent exercise, for example," Mr. Tucker wrote, "subsequent analysis showed that more than 50 per cent were attributable to NATO weapons."

There has been some cooperation and more is on the way. About \$5 billion has been spent during the years on multinational programs and \$5 billion more is planned. This compares with spending of more than \$92 billion for the United States alone in the one year's budget now being debated in Congress.

The average number of countries participating in "any one project is 2.8. Mr. Tucker noted that, since it takes at least two to cooperate and there are 15 allies, this is not a high average. He attributes lack of cooperation to dependence on U.S. nuclear strength, on military missions by NATO countries outside the NATO framework and economic protection of national defense industries.

East, West in Accord On Driving Licenses

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (UPI).—East and West European governments and the United States have agreed to recognize one another's driving licenses, the Economic Commission for Europe said today.

The commission, a UN agency, said the agreement reached in its transport committee is the first of its kind.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 (AP).—A high official of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said that its joint land force could cut half its supply troops, half its air transport and half the time it takes to get into action if the seven allies that contribute to it would get together on their weapons.

Joint Land Force Cited

Lack of Arms Standardizing Decried by High NATO Aide

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 (AP).—A high official of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said that its joint land force could cut half its supply troops, half its air transport and half the time it takes to get into action if the seven allies that contribute to it would get together on their weapons.

"It should be recalled," he added, "that total manpower is the largest cost element in military budgets and its escalation is eating into modernization budgets throughout the alliance."

The official is an American, Gardiner Tucker, NATO assistant secretary-general who deals with defense support. His report, written for the bi-monthly NATO Review, is based on estimates made by the commander of the mobile force, known as AMP, of the Allied Command Europe (ACE).

AMP has 5,000 men and an air arm, made up of units from the United States, Britain, Canada, Belgium, West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg. Although NATO has more than 4 million men in its forces, they are almost always under individual national commands and work together only in small numbers on maneuvers.

Iran Will Use 6 TWA 747s For Air Force

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Trans World Airlines has sold six Boeing 747 jumbo jets to Iran's air force, which will apparently convert the passenger aircraft into troop and cargo-carrying military planes, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials, who arrived here under Secretary of Commerce John Tabor after a two-day working trip in Iran, confirmed TWA's sale of the six used Boeing 747-123 models to Iran and said that negotiations for the sale of 10 new Boeing jumbo jets to Iran's civilian airline were close to success.

News agencies quoted Iranian government officials Wednesday as having denied a TWA statement that Iran Air, the civilian airline, had bought the jumbo jets.

Iran will be the first nation to convert the 747 to military duty, according to an aviation expert.

Makarios Bars Republic

(Continued from Page 1)

was a first step toward partition of the island were "propaganda aimed at influencing world opinion."

He said the Turkish-Cypriot decision was a "well-intentioned initiative, which will prevent the partition of Cyprus and will make it an independent federal state." He said Turkey fully supported a resumption of negotiations between the two communities in Cyprus.

The United States and Britain condemned the Turkish-Cypriot proclamation. The two Western powers and the Soviet Union issued separate statements saying each continued to recognize the government of Cyprus as the legitimate government of the island.

Britain, with Greece and Turkey, is a guarantor of the 1960 agreement by which Cyprus became an independent republic.

Last night, Secretary of State Kissinger, during his latest Middle East peace mission, issued a statement urging both sides "to return to the path of negotiation."

Mr. Clerides and Rauf Denktaş, the respective leaders of the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities, have been conducting talks on humanitarian aspects of the conflict.

The French government said it would not recognize the establishment of a Turkish-Cypriot state on Cyprus.

"France feels that unilateral action which deviates from negotiations is a danger to the situation and a delay to a solution to the problem," the Foreign Ministry said in a communiqué.

It said the Franco position was the same as that agreed to by the foreign ministers of the nine European Common Market countries meeting in Dublin.

Turkey invaded Cyprus last July with the declared aim to protect the Turkish Cypriots, outnumbered 4 to 1 among the island's 620,000 population, after Archbishop Makarios was ousted in a military coup led by Greek officers. The new Cyprus regime and the junta in Athens collapsed soon after the invasion. Archbishop Makarios returned from exile in December.

The Turkish Cypriots, with their proclamation yesterday, offered to federate their separate republic with a Greek-Cypriot state covering the rest of Cyprus, a proposal repeatedly rejected by Archbishop Makarios.

Hard Questions Now Asked

Israeli Support in Congress Is Strong but Not Automatic

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Despite the soaring price of Arab oil power, the changing Arab image and the threat of war hanging over the Middle East, there is still a strong congressional majority supporting Israel. That support is no longer automatic, however.

Interviews with dozens of legislators, Ford administration officials and Jewish leaders found that when the votes are counted on the issue that matters most to Israel—military and economic aid—the opposition ranks will remain small. Yet, the unusual hesitancy of some legislators and the hints of others indicate that many will be asking hard questions among the aid and supporting progress in Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Congress is not less pro-Israel. It is becoming more concerned about open-ended commitments to any country, more worried about being dragged into a war and less hostile to Arab territorial claims.

Few of those interviewed foresaw any perceptible shift in opinion against Israel. Nevertheless, among a core of intense supporters of Israel there is a new code word of concern—"erosion."

Kissinger View

To even speak of erosion, these people said, could make it a reality. They are particularly concerned about how Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will portray the current round of Arab-Israeli negotiations. If he suggests that Israel and not Egypt or Syria is the stumbling block to progress, it is generally agreed that there will be swings in congressional opinion.

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., a key member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, voiced a view that many of his colleagues would not state for the record: "Israel, as an arms beneficiary of the United States, is not in danger now, but I wouldn't want to say what lies down the road."

"A change in attitude will not come about because of high oil prices," he continued. "Israel is not blamed for that. But appearances are changing; President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is viewed as a moderate, the Palestine Liberation Organization has gained legitimacy and Israel is increasingly seen as intransigent." Among other findings in the interviews are these:

• Mr. Kissinger enjoys more support in Congress for his Middle East diplomacy than for his efforts in any other area, with the possible exception of his China policy. Congress is prepared to back up that diplomacy with large amounts of aid to Israel and the Arab states.

• To the extent that legislators have thought about a final settlement, many are convinced that Israel must pull back to approximately its 1967 borders, but they are less clear about what the Arabs should concede in return. There is also evolving sentiment that the United States should play some role in guaranteeing the settlement.

• Behind all this lie fierce differences in the American Jewish community over how much pressure to apply to politicians who stray toward "the Arab view" and over whether Mr. Kissinger is more interested in arranging an agreement at Israeli expense, if necessary, than in achieving a genuine peace.

Objective Realities

For more than a year, according to administration officials and diplomats, Mr. Kissinger has been talking with the Israelis about "objective realities." Israel, he has said, is diplomatically isolated, is losing political support in the United States and will lose more unless there are further accords with the Arabs.

The diplomatic isolation is undeniable but the second point has raised a question: Is Mr. Kissinger creating or reflecting reality? Most of those who raise the question concede that it is unanswerable. The evidence of recent public-opinion polls and interviews suggests that Mr. Kissinger's judgment on U.S. backing for Israel is wrong, or at least not yet right. A Louis Harris poll just released found that Americans sympathetic to Israel had risen from 39 per cent of those interviewed in November, 1973, to 52 per cent last month. Only 7 per cent said last month that their

sympathies rested with the Arabs. House Republican Leader John Rhodes of Arizona went about as far as any of those interviewed, saying that there had been "some erosion" of congressional support for the Israelis. As explained by him and many others, this erosion has less to do with changing attitudes than with newly perceived economic and diplomatic realities.

Such strong supporters of Israel as Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, both Democrats, stressed that all aid requests would be closely scrutinized this year because of economic conditions at home.

In sum, the congressional response in favor of Israel is no longer automatic, yet the determination in Congress as well as in the administration is still to insure that Israel's economy does not collapse and that its military superiority remains intact.

UN Constructing Huge Annex—Or a New Home?—in Vienna

By Paul Hoffman

VIENNA, Feb. 14 (NYT).—A cluster of huge concrete structures going up on the north bank of the Danube River here as a new home for United Nations agencies—and maybe more than that—has almost overnight become a sightseeing attraction.

The government is taking over a vast head of state and other important personages across the river—the equivalent of a visit to Brooklyn suddenly becoming a must for official guests to New York.

The \$600-million UN City project at the edge of the flat expanse of factories and truck farms that is Vienna beyond the Danube is already changing the city's skyline. It is so big and intricate that people are wondering whether it is not tacitly meant to be a possible site for the world organization should it ever decide to abandon its New York headquarters.

Officially, the three concrete office towers and a circular international conference building are to house only two UN bodies, both of which are based in Vienna, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Industrial Development Organization. Both now have temporary buildings in the center of the city.

Transfer Considered The world organization is already considering, however, the transfer of units of its secretariat on New York's East River—there is talk of 800 staff members—to Vienna in the next few years.

There are also plans to hold some UN meetings in the new center here rather than in New York. And there is speculation here that the Economic and Social Council, one of the world organization's major bodies, may meet in Vienna at least occasionally.

An official of the contracting company told a visitor to the construction site. "The conference building is planned so it could accommodate the General Assembly. The Austrian Foreign Ministry has told us it might one day be held here."

The complex is to be ready by 1978, will have 50 elevators, 5,000 telephone extensions and 11 conference halls and chambers. It is to be linked with the Vienna subway network now being built, and with Schwechat International

Renault Layoff Rises To More Than 3,000

PARIS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The number of workers laid off at the Paris plant of the state-owned Renault automobile firm has risen to more than 3,000 because of a strike by auxiliary staff members, a Renault spokesman said today.

The factory in the suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt, the biggest car plant in France, employs 25,000 workers, including 400 auxiliary staff members of whom about half are on strike, the spokesman said. The auxiliary workers, who bring components to the assembly line, are claiming a 50-centime (12-cent) rise in their hourly wage.

Burma Reports Death Of 450 Guerrillas

RANGOON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—More than 450 Communist guerrillas have been killed in a three-week government campaign in the Shan states bordering China, the government announced today.

The Communists have long been trying to establish a rival government in the border region but were driven out of several towns and villages they invaded in 1970. Observers said that today's announcement showed they had renewed their efforts.

Yugoslav Confesses He Spied in Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (AP).—A Yugoslav man has confessed spying on West Berlin refugee help groups and has been arrested, police disclosed today.

A police spokesman said that the unidentified Yugoslav went to the police voluntarily to divulge his activities on behalf of the East German state security service.

Zumwalt Sees Peace If Israel Is Part of U.S.

CHAPL HILL, N. C., Feb. 14 (AP).—Eugene Zumwalt, a former chief of U.S. naval operations, said that a solution to the Middle East conflict could be to make Israel a dominion of the United States and to place troops there.

Addressing students at the University of North Carolina last night, Mr. Zumwalt said: "I believe that forces could be stationed in parts of Israel to insure that they were never invaded nor did they invade." He added that this would "defuse the situation."

Mr. Zumwalt also suggested that Israel might be given the status of a dominion similar to Puerto Rico. He said that this would "insure that it was recognized as U.S. sovereign territory by the Arabs and, alternately, give us the responsibility [to make sure] that the Israelis did not spill across the border."

Blaze Breaks Out Inside 110-Story N.Y. Skyscraper

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP).—A fire erupted in the north tower of the 110-story World Trade Center early today and spread to six floors before being brought under control.

Sixteen firemen were treated for smoke inhalation during the blaze, which started on the 11th floor and spread through electrical and communications wires ducts. There were no serious injuries.

At least 50 custodial workers in the building, among the tallest in the world, were evacuated safely after the fire broke out, caused by faulty electrical wiring.

Fire Commissioner John O'Hagan said that the fire was a classic high-rise blaze. Mr. O'Hagan and others said the chances of a "Tower Inferno" such as is depicted in the current movie of that name are remote, but six persons have been killed in office towers here in the last five years.

Jailed Prelate Offers To Replace Kissinger

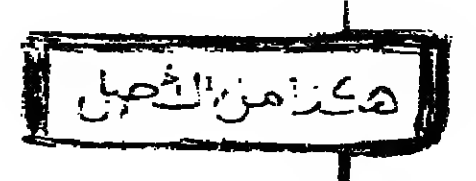
TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The Most Rev. Bisharion Cypriot, the Greek Catholic archbishop, offering to replace Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as mediator between Israel and the Arab states, he said today.

It said that the prelate told a religious delegation visiting him Wednesday that a person near him had offered to negotiate a Middle East settlement would not be used because he did not have a common language with Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yassir Arafat.

Archbishop Cypriot added that he had the advantage over Mr. Kissinger in meeting a Middle East accord—his religious status and his high position among Arab leaders.

14 Bulls Electrocuted

BRIGADE, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Fourteen bulls were electrocuted when they approached an electric cable knocked down in a windstorm at a farm at Slavonka, Croatia, Yugoslavia, where the national news agency Tanjug said today.



Peace Calls Truman and Vandenberg Ford, at GOP Dinner, Urges onpartisan Foreign Policy

By Richard L. Madden

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (UPI)—President Ford appealed to the Senate-controlled Congress tonight for a return to "non-partisanship" in the nation's foreign policy.

U.S. No Longer Will Extend Tourist Visas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI)—The Immigration and Naturalization Service says it will no longer extend tourist visas to foreign visitors.

The service said that the purpose of the move is to save money, which will then be used for other purposes, such as finding and deporting illegal immigrants and speeding up processing of migration applications.

Extensions still will be granted for special circumstances such as ill health or compelling family reasons, but on order of the immigration service director, the service said.

During his seven-hour New York visit, President Ford also announced that he had designated Vice-President Rockefeller to oversee the Domestic Council.

He also disclosed that two long-time Rockefeller aides, James Cannon and Richard Dunham, would be appointed executive director and deputy director of the council.

Mr. Cannon was also designated assistant to the President for domestic affairs, thus giving Mr. Rockefeller representation on the Ford staff.

In another New York appearance, the President said he did not think the unemployment rate would reach the "magnitude" of 9 to 10 percent, as some economic analysts have been predicting.

He told a meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts that the nation's unemployment rate would stop rising by the end of 1975 and will be starting in a more optimistic direction.

Mr. Ford's remarks to the Republican party gathering continued the theme that he and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have been sounding since the President's State of the Union message last month in which Congress was urged to impose specific restrictions on the conduct of foreign policy, such as cutting off military aid to Turkey and adding restrictions to a trade reform bill last year that prompted the Soviet Union to repudiate a 1972 trade agreement.

In an obvious reference to his request for \$300 million in additional military aid to South Vietnam, which has encountered strong opposition in Congress, he said he renewed his offer "to consult with members of the Congress on a further aid package out of our military assistance to Southeast Asia, on a basis which honors our repeated promises to allies that we will help to supply them with the weapons and equipment they need to fight for their own freedom. I do not see how we can renege or compromise that principle. I do not intend to do so."

Mr. Ford added that he was willing, as he said "Trump" had been, "to bring the responsible leaders of the Democratic majority in Congress in on the foreign policy takeoffs as well as landings—particularly the crash landings."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

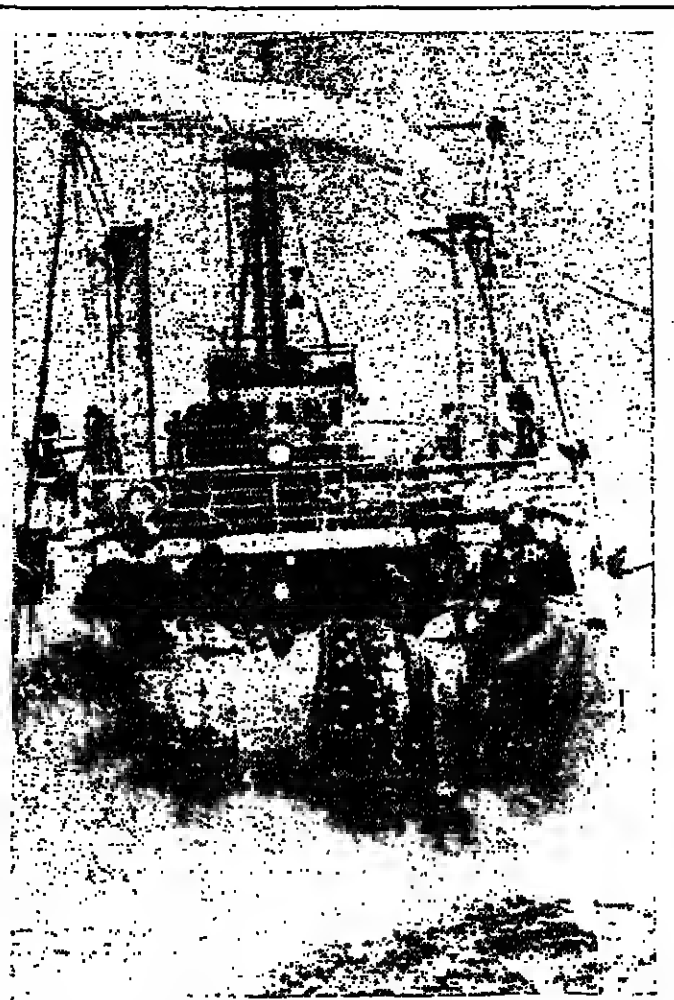
He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"But most of all," he said, "I use this Republican forum for this appeal because I am proud and you can be proud of our party's contributions both in the Congress and in the White House, in and out of power, to 30 years of constructive continuity in American foreign policy."

He said his audience might wonder why he was calling for non-partisanship in foreign affairs at a Republican dinner, but he said Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress as Vice-President had been "more than a partisan confirmation." He recalled that Mr. Rockefeller, a Republican, had been a foreign affairs adviser to Democratic presidents dating back to Franklin D. Roosevelt.



CLOSE HAUL—Soviet trawler hauling in a catch just beyond the 12-mile limit entrance to New York harbor. Steam indicates fish are being processed.

Ford's Selection of Mrs. Hills Is Criticized by Some Groups

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Ford's selection of Carla Anderson Hills to be secretary of housing and urban development drew complaints yesterday from a variety of the sprawling department's important constituencies.

As expected, the White House announced Mr. Ford's intention to nominate Mrs. Hills, 41, a Los Angeles lawyer now serving as an assistant attorney general in the Justice Department, to become the first woman cabinet officer in 20 years and only the third in U.S. history.

Within hours, there was criticism of the choice by the National League of Cities, the Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Home Builders and the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America.

Marsh Criticism

The executive directors of the National League of Cities and the Conference of Mayors, which together represent 15,000 municipalities, said in a joint statement that they were shocked by the choice. They charged that it would take Mrs. Hills "18 months to learn the job and by that time we will be in the midst of the next presidential election."

Harsh as the complaints sounded, however, the critics stopped short of vowing an all-out effort to try to block the appointment.

Senate sources said that, while Mrs. Hills could face some tough questioning at her confirmation hearing, she is almost certain to be confirmed unless her opponents come up with something stronger.

Opposition to Policies

The criticism of Mrs. Hills appeared to reflect the critics' dissatisfaction with White House housing policies more than any deep-seated opposition to her personally.

Many mayors and housing industry officials have been complaining about the tight restraints imposed on HUD's programs of housing subsidies and aid to cities by former President Richard Nixon and generally maintained, although with some easing, by President Ford.

After disclosures of fraud and misuse of funds in some housing programs, Mr. Nixon suspended several of them. With the housing industry suffering the worst slump in many years, pressures have mounted to reopen some of the programs and expand existing ones.

The White House press secretary, Ron Nessen, defended the selection of Mrs. Hills, saying her sex was not a factor in Mr. Ford's choice.

"The President appointed her because she was recommended as a highly competent lawyer and a highly competent administrator," Mr. Nessen told newsmen.

Related Work Cited

Mr. Nessen said that in her current job directing the Justice Department's Civil Division, Mrs. Hills has been involved in prosecutions of fraud in government housing programs. The division handles 2,500 cases a year involving HUD. Such cases rank third in its workload, behind health, education and welfare (7,500 cases) and the U.S. Postal Service (3,500).

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., a member of the Senate Banking

Train Kills 4 in Japan

FUKUSHIMA, Japan, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Four construction workers were killed when their vehicle was hit by a train at a grade crossing south of here, police said.

Spanish Jet Crashes

MADRID, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A Spanish Air Force Phantom F-4 crashed today on a flight from Torrejon Air Base, east of Madrid, killing its two-man crew, police said.

Incident Last Summer Is World's 2d Worst Oil Spill Blackens 40 Miles of Chilean Coast

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—What was described as history's second worst oil spill has spoiled 40 miles of South American coastline, destroyed the marine life of two tidal estuaries, killed as many as 40,000 birds and ruined the fisheries of the Strait of Magellan for at least a year.

"The effects of this spill will be felt for another decade," said Dr. Roy Hann Jr., an environmentalist who led a scientific study team to the site of an oil spill last summer that dumped 78 million gallons of oil on the Chilean side of the Strait of Magellan.

"This spill will be visible to the untrained eye for at least another five years and to the trained eye for another 10 years," Dr. Hann said.

The spill occurred on Aug. 9 when the Metula, a Dutch supertanker, ran aground in the easternmost part of the Strait of Magellan a mile from the coast of Chile and two miles north of Tierra del Fuego. The ship was owned by Shell Tankers NV and was hauling 1.6 million barrels of crude oil for Exxon from Saudi Arabia to the Chilean port of Quintero.

Cost Too Great

Most of the tanker's oil was saved by the U.S. Coast Guard and put aboard two smaller tankers. But roughly 25 per cent of it spilled onto the beaches of Tierra del Fuego where it still lies. Chile has decided against any attempt to clean up the spill, partly because of the remoteness of the region and partly because it would cost too much.

One estimate of the cleanup cost is \$25 million, another raises it as high as \$50 million. The cost of the original cargo of oil was put at between \$15 million and \$20 million by Exxon.

"It would take 12,000 dump trucks and I don't know how many men to clean up that mess," Dr. Hann said yesterday at a press conference held here. "I don't think there are that many dump trucks in Chile and I know there aren't enough beach cleaners anywhere in the world to do it."

Paid by Chile

Sent to the site of the spill at Chilean request, Dr. Hann, of Texas A and M University, headed an eight-man team. Chile paid the U.S. Coast Guard \$150,000 for its services, which included high-speed pumping of the unspilled oil off the Metula and the work of the eight-man study group.

What the team found in more than a week at the site was wide damage to the beaches, marine and wildlife and the local fisheries.

While the Metula spill made it the second largest in history

The New Politics of Food Aid

The Ford administration, often belabored as hard-hearted and stingy in the matter of food aid to foreign friends, is actually—almost despite itself—producing a record worthy of considerable praise. As recently as last November, a lot of people in and out of Congress were publicly exhorting the President for his reluctance to raise food aid this year from three million tons to four million tons. The difference was substantial when set against a world food deficit estimated at that time at 7.5 million tons. The figure of an extra million tons had also taken on an undeniable political and symbolic significance, as round numbers sometimes do. A million tons of food can provide 10 million people a subsistence diet if the local harvest has failed. In any event, Mr. Ford was saying no.

Now, however, a decision has been announced in the fine print of the new budget—to ship upwards of five million tons of food in fiscal 1975 under Public Law 480, commonly known as Food for Peace. By dollar value, the figure is to be \$1.6 billion, as against \$963 million in 1974. For 1975, the projected total is \$1.3 billion.

The most interesting part of the increase from a Washington point of view is the last \$178 million. It emerged from an executive-congressional grinding operation which has become the distinctive feature of the new politics of food. Only in the last year or two has Congress as a whole taken enough interest in issues of food to try to share policy control with what might be called the political-agricultural complex—the coalition of bureaucrats and producers who have determined the disposition of America's farm "surpluses" over the past generation.

Late in 1974 Congress decided that the administration was sending too much Food for Peace to political clients such as South Vietnam and Egypt and not enough to hungry people in such places as the African Sahel and South Asia. So it said, in legislation, that political favorites could receive no more than 30 per cent of supplies dis-

tributed under that part of Food for Peace which was sold on easy terms. (The other and smaller part is given in dire emergencies.) That left the administration with not enough food, in its judgment, to meet political objectives. To make the 30-per-cent political slice stretch farther, the administration agreed to increase the amount of the food available in the program as a whole.

This is obviously not a solution which can be emulated year after year. It probably only worked this year because the administration had other reasons—in particular, a desire to help prop up falling American farm prices—to buy additional food from American farmers to distribute cheap or free abroad. There is a large and so far unfulfilled need for the kind of improved government-wide planning and coordination that would give foreign consumers a better idea of what level of supplies they may expect. Still, it was a pretty neat political deal. The administration on one side and Sen. Hatfield and Sen. Humphrey on the other deserve credit for working it out.

The future of food aid, then, is far from assured. For one thing, Earl Butz remains Mr. Ford's secretary of agriculture and he continues to fear that Food for Peace supplies, though they may feed hungry people, tend to depress local agricultural production and to distract governments from concentrating more sharply on growing more food of their own. Nor is the administration certain that hard-pressed American consumers will agree that the humanitarian and political values of food aid are efficient to offset the inflationary impact of taking Food for Peace supplies off the American market to be sent abroad. Here, to be sure, an administration also concerned with bolstering falling farm prices humps into itself coming around the other way. This is only to say that food aid, while it may sound simple and "humanitarian," is a thoroughly political issue, indeed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Turkish Boomerang?

President Ford has argued strongly for reconsideration by Congress of its cutoff of arms deliveries to Turkey over the Cyprus dispute.

The issue is essentially tactical: Is a negotiated settlement between Greece and Turkey, both NATO allies, and between their Cypriot offshoots more likely to be advanced by maintaining the arms cutoff for Turkey's NATO forces or by lifting it temporarily?

The Congress agrees with the Ford administration that a negotiated settlement should be the prime objective of American policy toward Cyprus and that American mediation is essential. What is in dispute is how American leverage should be exercised and what risks are legitimate in American relations with Turkey.

The legal issue that was controlling last fall—congressional insistence that a ban on arms aid was mandatory as a result of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus—was sidestepped under an October compromise. The President withheld a veto of an arms cutoff amendment in return for a two-month delay, later extended two more months by Congress. The possibility was held out of further extensions if substantial progress were made toward a settlement. When Secretary of State Kissinger was unable last week to certify that such progress had yet been made—even though he remained con-

fident of eventual success—the ban went into effect.

However, it has become evident that the halt in arms deliveries may be decreasing, rather than increasing, American leverage in the negotiations. Turkey's foreign minister called off a planned Brussels meeting with Mr. Kissinger and the Greek foreign minister, on the basis that he would not accept American mediation under pressure of the arms cutoff. A Turkish offer to let 5,000 Greek-Cypriot refugees return to their villages in Turkish-dominated border areas was turned aside by the Greeks, reportedly for fear that any forward movement might cause Congress to restore arms shipments to Turkey. And now the Turkish Cypriots have felt free to turn their federation proposals into a fait accompli by proclaiming their sector a separate state.

The freezing-over of the negotiating climate suggests the desirability of a return to the more flexible approach Congress took after voting the original cutoff. It could keep the heat on both the administration and Ankara by giving a further try to the October compromise. A six-month waiver of the arms embargo, conditional on regular assurances from Mr. Kissinger that fruitful negotiations were under way, would, under the circumstances, seem preferable to the present dead end in peace talks, with all its dangers to the solidity of NATO.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Mideast Trip

It is not merely in Cairo, but also in Damascus and, through Syrians and Soviets, with the Palestinians that Mr. Kissinger will have to seek the conditions for a new Egyptian-Israeli agreement. . . . This is why Mr. Kissinger has pointed out that his present trip must not be expected to produce results, but will enable him, after coming back to the United States and having worked out "an American viewpoint on the question," to go back to the Middle East and to conclude the negotiations. . . . There is reason to believe that possibilities for an Egyptian-Israeli agreement exist and that there are significant chances of seeing the Syrians underwrite it and the Palestinians accept it. It has been known for some time that the dealings concerning the Israeli-Egyptian agreement have made headway.

—From the *Figaro* (Paris).

New Thai Premier

After a shaky start, Thailand's democracy should steadily gain popular confidence. The obvious danger is that a weak and fumbling government will be exposed to an old-style army takeover. There was little military support for the rulers overthrown in 1973 but the army has not, for that reason, lost its nerve or, indeed, its belief that it has a natural and proper finger in the political pie. . . . Against the threat of another military takeover may be set some stabilizing factors. One is the monarchy. The king's intervention in favor of the student demonstrations of 1973 was decisive. Another is a civil service increasingly staffed by better-educated civilians. Unfortunately a politician of Seni Pramot's age [69] and monarchical traditions is unlikely to point the way forward for the country.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 15, 1900

WASHINGTON—Complaints from foreign governments of assaults committed upon their subjects, as in the case of the recent lynching of Italians, and of the failure in the punishment of the guilty, have resulted in the administration bringing forward a bill providing that the prosecution of those charged with assaults upon aliens shall be brought in the Federal rather than the State Courts.

Fifty Years Ago

February 15, 1925

PARIS—With the French franc again hovering in the vicinity of 20 to the dollar, while the pound sterling is about to regain its pre-war value, leaders in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday advocated the abandoning of party political strife to weather France's financial storms if the credit of the country is to be saved. It was also noted that too much money was leaving the country.



The Forgotten Candidates

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The presidential election campaign of 1976 has already started—over a year before the first primary in New Hampshire, 18 months before the nominating conventions, and almost 21 months before the final voting.

If there is any logic to a campaign of this length, it is that it gives new candidates time to get known, and gives the parties, the press, and the people time to think about the qualities required in a president during the last year of the 1970s.

There is little evidence now, however, that the people are thinking much about the kind of man they want or need in the White House after the next election, or that many new men of presidential stature are coming forward to challenge the nominating system that gave us a choice between Richard Nixon and George McGovern in 1972.

Seek the Office

The conventional wisdom, now as usual, is that the man or woman must seek the office and not the other way around; that only established politicians, preferably from the U.S. Senate, are qualified to be president, and that the people, like it or not, which they usually don't, must wait and choose between the candidates who have enough confidence, vanity, and money to make the race.

This rules out experienced, intelligent, and attractive people like John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard Nixon, who are now retired from the political arena.

It also excludes, for other reasons—some of them valid—distinguished members of the Supreme Court of the United States such as Potter Stewart of Ohio and Byron White of Colorado; whose abilities are different but do not suffer in comparison to the talents of many men like John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard Nixon, who are now retired from the political arena.

Comparisons

This, of course, involves personal comparisons, which may be "odious," but in the end all elections inevitably involve comparisons, which are odious to a great many people. The only point being raised here is whether it is

in the national interest for the American people merely to wait around until they are given a choice they probably won't like, and then gamble that they were stupid or even deceived.

Are the people sovereign or not? Should they choose between the best candidates available in the republic or only the candidates the parties choose to put before them? At least, if they have to endure an 18-month campaign, should they not at least look over the field and discuss the chances of whether such men and women are "running" and listed in the popularity polls?

It is argued, of course, that there is a certain blind wisdom in the present system; that it may be cruel, but like nature, separates the strong from the weak. Over the generations, it has served us fairly well, but often it also ignores the best and the strong.

The governors of the states are scattered across the continent, away from the centers of television, and are seldom considered. There are men in the House and Senate, like John Anderson, R-Ill., John Brademas, D-Ind., and Jack Bingham of New York, who are comparatively young and at least as impressive as Jerry Ford was when he was sitting in the House at the age.

In the Senate, Henry Jackson of Washington and Lloyd Bentsen of Texas are running hard, while Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Walter Mondale of Minnesota have pulled out. Yet, man for man, Sen. Charles Mathias of

Maryland and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana are worthy of equal consideration but are scarcely mentioned.

There are others in private life, like Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale, and George Ball, the former under secretary of state, who occasionally hear "Hall to the Chief" in the night and think vaguely of running for the presidency, but in the morning realize this is a hopeless proposition.

The Press

And of course, as the system now works, their daylight conclusions are undoubtedly right. But judges of the Supreme Court like Mr. Justice Hughes, and business amateurs like Wendell Willkie have been nominated, and if the press paid attention to the best we have rather than what the parties put up, maybe we'd get some really new faces.

After all, the history of world politics these days is one of surprises. A couple of years ago, it would have been a thousand to one vote against Helmut Schmidt being Chancellor of West Germany, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing being President of France, and the Tories in Britain putting a woman at the head of their party.

The political press in Washington say "It can't happen here," and they're probably right, but it would be helpful if we had some new faces in the campaign during the next 18 months, and it won't happen unless the people demand it, and the press tries to bring the best talent of the nation to the fore.

Is France Warming Up to NATO?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Last week's quiet visit by NATO Secretary-General Luns to President Giscard d'Estaing could signal the start of a closer relationship between this country and the Western Alliance.

Although France withdrew in 1966 from the integrated command structure it still remains a signatory of the North Atlantic Treaty. It is represented on the pact's permanent council as well as by missions to its political headquarters in Brussels and its military headquarters at Casteau, Belgium.

While NATO and SHAPE headquarters moved away from France at Gen. de Gaulle's request, making this country the alliance's odd man out, there has nevertheless been a good deal of cooperation—if far from complete. On naval affairs and air defense, the French and United States forces have worked to-

gether exceptionally well. This has been less true in such realms as army coordination or intelligence. There isn't any joint accord on targeting of the massive NATO and small French nuclear forces.

After the alliance was disrupted by De Gaulle's ouster of its commander, U.S. Gen. Lemaitre, and Gen. Ailleret, French armed forces chief of staff, worked out a secret agreement to insure cooperation between NATO and France. However, Ailleret was killed in an air crash and the accord was more or less refrigerated.

This created an awkward situation. It is recognized by French military leaders that in the nuclear missile age it is necessary for planning purposes to have total coordination among allies even if the word "integration"—political anathema to France—is scrupulously avoided. Nevertheless, this military view has not yet been fully impressed upon France's political leadership.

Gen. Maurin, who holds the job once held by Ailleret, understands the problem well but will retire this summer. One French officer particularly qualified to brief civilian authorities on what is needed is Gen. Jacques Mitterrand, air force chief of staff—and brother of opposition chief François Mitterrand.

Haig Eager

Fortunately, NATO's new commander, Gen. Haig, is particularly eager to smooth out wrinkles in the relationship with France. He has already taken quiet initiatives along this line. There should be no insuperable difficulty in getting things moving along the direction imagined by Lemaitre and Ailleret—or even further.

The French have played an active role in NATO's basic alliance air defense arrangement. French ships recently maneuvered beside other alliance vessels off the Iberian Peninsula. For years France has made part of its military camp at Canjuers available to U.S. Marines for maneuvers.

Officially, the Giscard regime's NATO policy has been spelled out by Foreign Minister Sauvageau as "full membership but no integration." This was the intention of the Lemaitre-Ailleret accord although Sauvageau is looking at a wider horizon, including political and diplomatic affairs.

Nevertheless, Paris believes that while cooperation can be improved, it is impossible for a nuclear power—even a small one like France—to accept total integration in a command structure headed by a foreigner, in this case Haig. That Britain accepts such a situation is of no concern here.

France in no sense wishes to be regarded by its fellow signatories of the Atlantic pact as a second-class ally or one that has certain reservations. One might say its approach is "everything short of integration." Indeed, Paris has hopes of burying the basket on NATO arguments. It took the initiative to arrange an accord settling the bill for NATO's enforced physical exodus.

This government recognizes that it needs a U.S. umbrella for protection in case of the unimaginable.

NEW YORK—If John Maynard Keynes were chairman of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers, how doctrinaire a Keynesian would he be? His prescription for restoring economic health might be a good deal less simplistic than that of many worshippers at the Keynes altar who believe the whole cure for 1975's problems lies in pumping huge sums of federal cash into the lifeless economy.

Not that Keynes would be likely to disagree that the most pressing immediate task for the country is to revive industry and get the jobs back to work. Nor would he doubt that massive stimulus by Uncle Sam is a necessary starting point in that task—much more massive and quick-acting stimulus than would be supplied by the present administration package, with its built-in contradictions.

But the world and America's place in it have changed drastically since Keynes formulated his theory of full employment through government investment to make up for the catastrophic drop in conventional demand in the Great Depression. The need for getting money into people's pockets was so urgent then that any make-work project would do; he could see community benefit even in such fast-paced undertakings as having the Treasury fill old bottles with bank notes, bury them under tons of garbage in abandoned coal mines and then have them dug up by the high bidder under private contract.

Today there is much more room for question than simply multiplying the size of the budget deficit is the be-all and end-all of needed correctives for the economy's ills. The United States has been through four decades of 70-yr swings between boom and bust. Americans have watched the downturns become steadily steeper and more frequent, unemployment stay frozen at disturbingly high levels even in periods of peak prosperity, and inflation get to be such a habit that anything short of double-digit rates of climb passes for stability.

Undoubtedly, some of these upsets can be explained away as products of such governmental bungles as the misunderstanding of everything about the Vietnam war, including its financing. But no matter how many factors of this sort one ticks off by way of discounting past failures, it is hard to wind up unaware that certain new constraints—much more intractable than nature—limit our ability to "count on" a future in which that staple of the American dream, a constantly rising standard of living, is part of the birthright of every citizen.

Walter P. Reuther, for all his youthful adherence to socialism, used to be as caustic as any Rotary Club booster in telling his United Auto Workers that the genius of the American industrial system was its capacity, the high productivity, to balance bigger and bigger economies every year and to cut a slice of that pie for every man and everybody else, rich or poor. The pie has been shrinking since the recession began, most of all for auto workers but even a heaping gob of starchy whipped cream from across an ocean in the government's budget cannot make up for missing ingredients.

The energy squeeze and diversion of vast chunks of national wealth to the oil-producing countries represent one dire expectation of future fifth Americans, individually and collectively, are already in the tune of \$2.7 trillion in private debt, a sixfold gain in the last quarter century. Truly astronomical growth has in the private sector, a reflection of the diminished reliance on government in this age of perestroika, to supply risk for corporate expansion as the increased readiness of it generally to mortgage their come-when they have to buy homes, cars and all the accoutrements of good life, a credit-based society.

The rightists introduced price and wage controls, not enough to ignore market, keep pushing costs up far faster than productivity. Even in worst recession in 33 years, major auto and electrical factories rely on price restraints to maintain the action that such industries as railroads, steel, and West Coast construction, in the throes of employment nearly triple, scary national rate unions winning contracts that call for first-year wage increases of 20 per cent. And output per hour has been lagging a decade.

On top of all this, legitimate questions are being asked, "more" as a synonym for "less" in the whole national scheme. Environmental conditions, consciousness of the finiteness of resources, altered life-styles, the pressure on excluded groups at home and developing countries abroad, more equitable sharing of the world's resources—all these are factors that are making moving again is a much more complex problem than justing the shuice gates for a bit of green paper.

"Congress and the administration do have an obligation to dig into deficit financing year to year to assure the quickest possible return to employment, the recession's casualties, but also have an obligation to stand up to the wage-price, more important still, because it is going to have to educate us to a recognition that it is more to a pie than its

Europe A-Force

When the late Georges Pompidou was President of France, he talked occasionally of the need to arrange a joint targetting agreement with NATO. Also, it was time to time, he contemplated the eventual desirability of setting for a "European" force in the alliance, based on an Anglo-French contribution.

The latter idea seems to be dead stillborn, with the disappearance of its two chief sponsors, ex-Prime Minister Pompidou and his successor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The former idea is still obvious subject to be studied together with various other items concerned with keeping alliance alive and effective.

One may hope the Luns to Paris marks but the first of a steady progression to more efficient cooperation in defense. All the West stands

Prices of Food Soar

More Cambodians Starving As Refugee Flux Mounts

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Although this city has enough rice to feed the population for several weeks in the event of a prolonged blockade, instances of severe malnutrition are increasing and children are dying of starvation.

The situation in the isolated garrison towns such as Neuk Lung on the Mekong River, is even worse.

The food may be here but the prices are so inflated that the very poor cannot buy enough to feed their families adequately and the new wave of refugees since the current dry-season offensive began has swamped the meager relief system.

Before the upsurge in fighting began in January, relief missions thought they had the malnutrition problem under control.

A Country of Refugees

But now Cambodia has become a country of refugees. They are seen checking the dusty roads in or cars and on foot fleeing when the war sweeps near their villages. The government estimates that 2.2 million persons have been displaced since the war began five years ago. The total population of the country is only 7 million but no one here knows the situation behind the rebel lines where at least one third of the population lives.

Phnom Penh's population has grown from about 600,000 since the war began to more than 2 million now. Efforts are being made to keep the refugees out of the city and last month barricades were put up outside of town. Many refugees are now

settled in straw huts on the roads leading into the capital. The refugees have little clothing and not enough to eat.

Most of the refugees melt into the local population and live with relatives and friends—getting on as best they can. But about 70,000 are still in camps.

The government has a program whereby new refugees, who usually arrive at the camps with nothing but the clothes on their backs, are given 300 grams of rice a day—about two small bowls. It was once calculated that a Viet Cong soldier needed a minimum of 700 grams a day to keep fighting.

U.S. Aid Program

The relief rice is paid for mostly by the American aid program—\$14 million last year—and distributed by volunteer agencies such as CARE, World Vision, Catholic Relief Service and the Red Cross. The volunteer agencies try to supplement the rice with fish and vegetables and they try to feed refugees soup both here and in provinces still under government control. The current upsurge has been too much for them, however.

The majority of the poor receive no aid at all and the rampant inflation has made it very difficult for families to get enough food. For example, the price of rice in the market has increased from 240 Cambodian riels a kilo in December to about 340 riels today. A year ago rice cost 80 riels a kilo and in 1970 a kilo of rice cost about 30 riels. The riels have been devalued several times since 1970. A dollar now brings 1,330 riels.

Rebels Sink 4 Gunboats

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Two Cambodian naval officers were killed and 10 sailors were wounded when rebel shore batteries sank four government gunboats on the Mekong River yesterday, reliable military sources said today.

The boats were transporting food and ammunition to Phnom Penh, which government troops are trying to regain in an operation aimed at reopening the Mekong for supply convoys to the capital, according to the sources.

Sino-Soviet Talks Set on Borders

PEKING, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev arrived here Wednesday, after a six-month absence, to reopen talks on the Sino-Soviet border dispute.

Mr. Ilyichev, who has led the Soviet delegation to the talks since they began following serious border clashes in 1969, was greeted by the new chief of the Chinese negotiating team, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-jung, when he landed at Peking airport.

Mr. Han's appearance at the airport was the first indication that he had taken over leadership of the Chinese side to the talks, deadlocked for five years, from Yu Chan, also a vice-foreign minister. No reason has been given for the change.

Henry Van Dusen Dies at 77, Top U.S. Ecumenist

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Henry P. Van Dusen, 77, who served as president of Union Theological Seminary here from 1945 until he retired in 1963, died yesterday, apparently of a heart ailment.

Since his retirement, he had traveled widely for the seminary, visiting Christian churches around the world, promoting Christianity and serving as a contact with seminary alumni.

Mr. Van Dusen was one of Christianity's earliest and greatest ecumenists. He was a top-level architect of the World Council of Churches.

Ivan Yates, 49, assistant editor and chief editorial writer of the Observer, a London Sunday newspaper, was knocked down and killed by an automobile near his home late Wednesday.

D. Keith Carlson, 34, producer-director of the nationally televised, award-winning children's program, "Zoom," was killed in an automobile accident Wednesday night.

Killed Fighting Americans

Mexican Tale of Hero Cadets In 1847 War Is Called a Myth

By Stanley Meisler

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 14.—One of Mexico's most cherished legends is falling apart—the story of the six child heroes who died defending Mexico City against an onslaught of American soldiers in the war of 1847.

In the annals of the Mexican military, a respected editor and historian, Armando Ayala Guzman, has argued persuasively that the story was concocted out of the Mexican name over the battle.

On top of this, Mr. Ayala said, the great monument and tomb in honor of the heroes may or even contain their bones. Instead, he said, American soldiers may be buried there. "In a certain moment of their history," Mr. Ayala wrote, "all children need myths. But the myth also comes when these myths no longer useful, become harmful burden. Perhaps the myth moment has now come for us to do away with the myth of the child heroes."

Story of Cadets
The traditional story is a simple one: During the war of 1847, Gen. Winfield Scott attempted to capture Chapultepec Hill, which commanded the entrance to Mexico City. At that time, the hill was held by the Mexican military academy. This left the defense of the hill in large part to the academy's cadets.

Hopelessly outnumbered, the cadets heroically resisted the American attack on Sept. 13. Realizing assistance was futile, a cadet, Juan Escutia, grabbed the Mexican flag to try to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Americans. An American shot him. The wounded cadet then rapped himself in the flag and lunged over the hill to his death as the rocks below.

Five other cadets died in the battle. They and Escutia are the child heroes.

The story is often celebrated, actors have called the fallen

cadets "the cleanest heroes in our national history."

The myth has made its way across the U.S. border as well. In 1947, President Harry Truman, in a visit to Mexico City, placed a wreath on the monument.

In Merle Miller's biography, "Plain Speaking," Mr. Truman is quoted as saying he was advised against doing this by the State Department for fear of angering Texans.

"I said, 'What the hell. Any Texan that's damn fool enough to be put out when a President of the United States pays tribute to a bunch of brave kids, I don't need their support.'"

"So I went out there, and I put a wreath on that monument, and it seemed to work out all right."

No Outcry Heard
Mr. Ayala, 46, is the founder and editor of Contendio magazine and the author of two books on Mexican history. He outlined his version of the battle and the growth of the myth in two articles and elaborated on them in an interview.

There has been neither an outcry of rage nor a thorough discussion on the controversy in reaction to Mr. Ayala's research, mainly because no other periodical has taken up the issue. "They are frightened," Mr. Ayala said. "The cult of the child heroes is very strong in this country. If the other publications thought they could refute me, they would do so. But they know they can't, so they're not writing anything."

In an expected reaction, Gen. Jesus de Leon Toral, the historian of the Mexican Army, denied that the story of the child heroes was a myth. In a letter to Mr. Ayala, the general wrote that the heroism of the cadets, by which they salvaged the honor of the army, "committed a glorious act without precedent in the universal history of all time."

© Los Angeles Times.

مكتبة الأمل



VIETNAM PROTEST—A group of opposition National Assemblymen using torches to set fire to portraits of President Nguyen Van Thieu during a recent rally in Saigon.

U.S. Painter Is Among Defendants

Abortion Case Rekindles Dispute in Italy

FLORENCE, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Keith Newellson Richon, a painter from New York City, says she tried to help a friend last month and wound up a defendant in a case that has reopened nationwide debate on legalizing abortion in Italy.

The 28-year-old granddaughter of sculptor Louise Nevelson was one of 45 persons seized by Carabinieri Jan. 9 in a raid on a walled villa housing a clandestine abortion clinic.

She was charged with aiding the practice of abortion, association to commit crime and abuse against the medical profession. She served 36 days in prison before being given provisional liberty four days ago and, if convicted on all three counts, could be sentenced to more than 10 years in prison.

Mrs. Richon expects to be acquitted. "I'm very optimistic because I'm not guilty," she said in her lawyer's office.

Her lawyer, Carlo Colombo, was more guarded. Asked about his client's chances, he shrugged and said: "It will depend on the judiciary. It is impossible to know what they will decide."

Under Italian law, Mrs. Richon cannot discuss her case while it is before an investigating magis-

trate, but she repeated a statement she signed when she turned herself in on Jan. 15.

"I have an American friend, Barbara Forchione, who wanted to have IUD (intrauterine device) adjusted. An organization in Florence told me about the clinic and I went along with her. It seemed like a regular place, people were just going in and out—like Planned Parenthood in New York," she said.

The two women were sitting in a waiting room with dozens of women when the Carabinieri arrived and took all of them into custody.

So far, 11 arrest warrants have been issued, including one for Mrs. Forchione of New York, who has disappeared.

"I surrendered because my arrest warrant was out and there was no point in not," Mrs. Richon said. "I said, 'Since I haven't done anything, I might as well stay and clear it up.'"

Discussion Stirred
The case has stirred widespread discussion of Italy's Mussolin-era law banning abortion, even to save a mother's life. The Radical party has started a drive to collect petitions calling for a national referendum on the issue and bills are being presented in

Parliament by various parties to liberalize abortion laws, a move opposed by the Roman Catholic Church.

The Radical party estimated that there are 1.5 million illegal abortions a year in Italy and that thousands result in deaths.

Italian newspapers said the two American women had helped to establish the clinic 16 months ago and worked there with its director, Dr. Giorgio Concin.

But Mrs. Richon said she had no connection with the clinic or its sponsors, the Radical party, which has no seats in Parliament, and the Information, Sterilization and Abortion Center.

8 Swedish Athletes Survive Air Crash

GAELVE, Sweden, Feb. 14 (AP).—A two-engine Cessna aircraft carrying eight members of a Swedish first-division ice hockey team crashed while approaching Gaelve yesterday, police reported. All the passengers survived.

The aircraft lost radio contact with the Gaelve traffic control shortly before landing. Twenty minutes later, it was spotted by a helicopter in woody terrain, police said.

Boston Jury Gets Final Views On the Right of a Fetus to Life

By John P. Mackenzie

BOSTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—An abortion death of a fetus at Boston City Hospital was defended as the natural result of a doctor's "best medical judgment" and denounced as a "white-coat killing" that should be punished as manslaughter.

Defense attorney William Homans Jr. told a Suffolk County jury yesterday that if Dr. Kenneth Edelin, the hospital's former chief maternity resident, is convicted of homicide, thousands of physicians will feel threatened by prosecution for adhering to accepted medical standards in performing legal abortions.

In reply, Assistant District Attorney Newman Flanagan told the jury not to be swayed by sympathy for the 36-year-old physician. He said the death was homicide "whether it was a back-street killing, a white-collar killing or a white-coat killing."

Insisting that the issue was "not abortion but the killing of an independent human being following an abortion," Mr. Flanagan argued that, while a woman and her doctor have a right to terminate some pregnancies, the fetus must be saved if it has a chance to live, however briefly.

Case Goes to Jury

The case went to the jury today after six weeks of testimony. The jury began deliberating in the afternoon after hearing the final charge from Suffolk Superior Court Judge James McGuire.

Dr. Edelin testified that he performed the operation in October 1973, at the request of an 18-year-old unmarried pregnant woman whom he determined to be 22 weeks pregnant. He denied prosecution charges that he deliberately delayed delivering the fetus long enough to let it suffocate in the patient's womb.

The hysterectomy as operation which corresponds to a cesarean section in the case of a live birth, was performed after three unsuccessful attempts to induce an abortion by injecting a salt solution into the amniotic sac containing the fetus. Dr. Edelin said he thought the saline solution might have killed the fetus before the hysterectomy was performed.

Mr. Flanagan ridiculed Dr. Edelin's methods and questioned his testimony that he checked but found no fetal life. Referring to a photograph of the fetus, Mr. Flanagan asked, "Is it just a blob, a bunch of

mucus? Or what are we talking about here? A subject? I respectfully suggest an independent human being that the commonwealth must protect."

Mr. Homans said Dr. Edelin was entitled to base his medical judgments on the patient's needs and his understanding that, under the U.S. Supreme Court's 1973 abortion decision, the operation and the fetal death as its natural consequence were protected by the Constitution against criminal prosecution. That decision said that in the pre-viability stage of pregnancy—up to 24 or 28 weeks—the mother and her physician have the right to decide whether to abort a fetus.

Mr. Homans challenged the jury to find "a single trace of doing what was wrong for the mother." Citing statistics that fetuses of comparable age and weight rarely survive, or live only hours or days, Mr. Homans asked, "Is this the kind of meaningful survival you would find if the fetus were viable?"

A Chance to Live

Mr. Flanagan said his idea of survival did not mean that the fetus "will live to grow up, just that he will have a chance to live." He asked, "What rights do these individuals have at four days or seven days? Can we just throw them aside because they are not viable?"

"We are in a society where, if you are alive, you have a right to continue to live. There is no more important right, and no more heinous thing than to deprive an individual of the right to live."

After the closing arguments, Mr. Flanagan denied to reporters that the prosecution had been inspired by "right to life" forces. Asked whether Dr. Edelin had fair warning that the fetal death could produce so unprecedented manslaughter charge, Mr. Flanagan said doctors "are presumed to know the law."

Gaelic Ebbs In Scotland

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The number of Scots who can speak only Gaelic, their country's ancient language, was halved between 1961 and 1971 from 974 to 477, according to official census returns.

Half the Gaelic speakers were children aged between 3 and 9 and 88 more were over 65. All live in remote parts of the Scottish Highlands.

Meanwhile, the number of people bilingual in Gaelic and English rose from 80,004 to 88,415. Scotland's total population is about 5.2 million.

China Reported Searching for Oil In Disputed Isles

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (AP).—China is exploring for oil around the disputed Parcel Islands to the south of China Sea and establishing a commercial and military presence there, Western diplomats said today.

They said that the oil exploration and development of the archipelago had been confirmed by reports from Peking.

China took over the barren islets a year ago when a small force of Chinese Navy ships and planes drove out a small South Vietnamese force. South Vietnam still claims the 15-island archipelago, which is about 225 miles east of the coast of Vietnam and 165 miles southeast of China's Hainan Island.

The diplomats said that Chinese newspapers and broadcasts reported the construction of installations for fishermen and permanent buildings of substantial size on the islands.

A diplomat reported that "China is definitely making an effort to show the Parcel Islands its legitimate territory."

Buy DIAMONDS in confidence

We sell and export at factory prices From U.S. \$ 5,000 and up.

Enquiries invited

M. DIAMOND COMPANY

2nd Floor Offices 200-201

Pelikaanstraat 86

2000 ANTWERP

Belgium

TEL: (031)32.75.57

CABLE: MARLEBDIAM

ART IN AMERICA

A Test of Strength
In Whitney Biennial

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT)—The Biennial (formerly annual) Exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art is the closest thing we have to the official salon exhibition of the last century. A survey of what established taste currently deems admirable and permissible in the creation of new art.

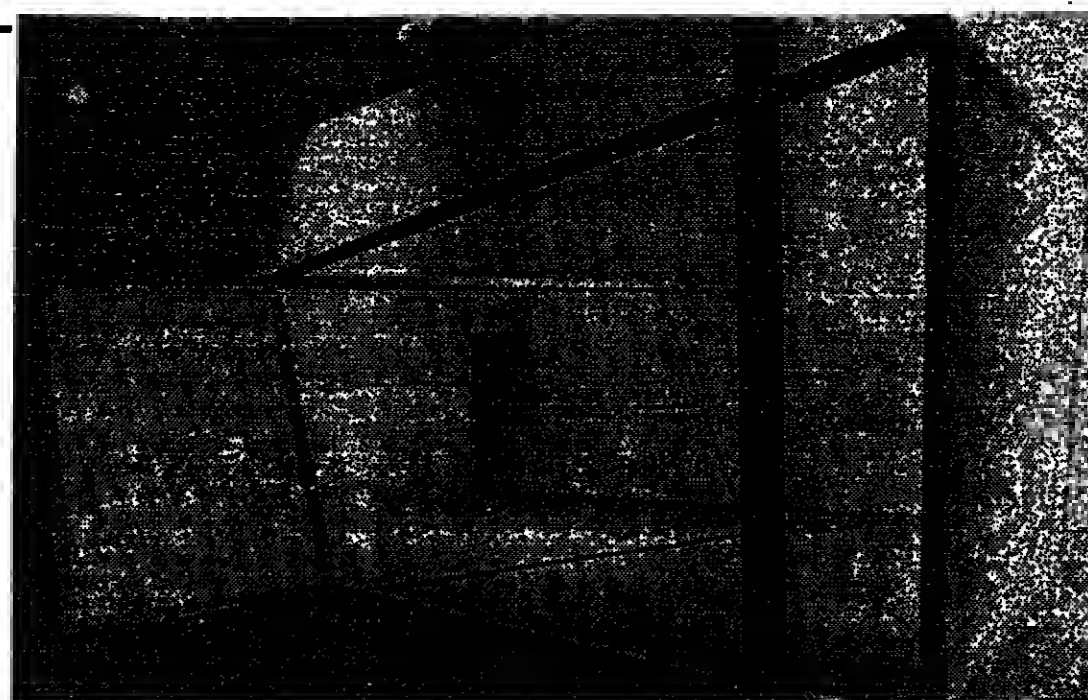
Such exhibitions are, by their very nature, unsatisfactory. They are obliged to serve too many interests. They lack exacting standards. They aspire to a disinterested representativeness that is always specious. They are, fundamentally, committee enterprises, and they look it. No single sensitive intelligence could possibly embrace with equal fervor all that such exhibitions dump on the public consciousness without standing accused of a fatal incapacity for making the most elementary discriminations.

There is, really, only one thing to be said for these exhibitions. If properly organized, they afford both the public and the community of artists an opportunity to see the work of younger (or at least newly arrived) talents side by side with the work of older and more experienced hands. They are, in short, a test of strength. Youth confronts age; convention meets the challenge of inspiration and innovation. Generational pieties are exposed to fresh scrutiny. Where else—except in our heads, where our pieties have a tendency to perform odd tricks—can we see,

actually see rather than imagine, this confrontation of works of art by other works of art spanning a wide range of contemporary loyalties?

No doubt the tender hearted will find the gladiatorial aspect of such an exhibition distasteful, even hateful. This speaks well for their tenderness, but ill of their understanding of the way the life of art sustains its fundamental vitality. Cruel as it may sound, the severest criticism any work of art receives is that meted out, implicitly or otherwise, by another work of art of greater conviction and cogency. In this respect, at least, art is a gladiatorial enterprise, and the advantage by no means always falls to the most experienced. To blink at the reality of this enterprise is to blink at something basic in the way our artistic values are created.

The 1975 Biennial, which now fills four floors at the Whitney with 147 items purporting to have some sort of aesthetic claim on our attention, is organized on a principle that rigorously excludes the kind of confrontation I have been describing. All artists of recognized distinction—distinction recognized in New York, that is—are excluded. Not all of the contenders are young, to be sure, but all are newcomers to the Whitney and the New York exhibition scene. As Tom Armstrong, the director of the Whitney, states the matter in his brief forward to the catalogue of the exhibition:



Rudy Serra's untitled work at the Whitney Museum Biennial.

hibition: This biennial presents us with "a survey view of current work by artists from throughout the United States who have not become known through one-person shows in New York City or participation in previous Whitney Museum biennials or annals."

It was selected by five curators on the Whitney staff—John Hanhardt, Barbara Haskell, James Monte, Elie Solomon and Marcia Tucker—who scoured the country with the financial backing of the National Endowment for the Arts.

As it turns out, the geography of contemporary American art is not much altered by this method of selection. More than a third of the artists in the biennial live and work in New York. Another third are from California. The rest are from scattered areas around the country, mainly university centers. This is pretty much what one would expect, and so there are no geographical surprises.

Abundance of Robbich

There are no surprises of any other sort, either. The Whitney curatorial staff has amply demonstrated its weakness for funky, kinky, kitschy claptrap in recent years, and there is the inevitable abundance of this rubbish in the current show. There is also a fair representation of perfectly serious abstract painting, much of it an evident "re-creation" of a 1960s-type abstraction by a generation that now looks upon that period as a distant historical epoch. There are excursions into realism, both of the academic and the photorealist

persuasions, and the requisite portion of conceptual art.

This is an indulgent exhibition. It serves no serious purpose and it sets no serious standard. In a culture governed by more stringent

Cosmonauts Start
Training in U.S.

HOUSTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—Eight Soviet cosmonauts have arrived at the Johnson Space Center to start two weeks of training on American equipment in preparation for this summer's joint Russian-U.S. space flight.

Earlier Alexei Leonov, the commander of the Soviet crew for the joint mission, and the other Russian spaceport at Cape Canaveral.

The purpose of the mission is to test a docking device designed jointly by the two nations. If the device is a success this summer, officials said, it will be carried on all future American and Soviet spaceflights. This will enable craft of either nation to effect a rescue of the other country's spacemen.

La Tour for Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 14 (UPI).—Automotive heir Walter Chrysler Jr. has given a \$1.4-million Georges de La Tour portrait of St. Philip to Norfolk's Chrysler Museum of Art. Only 31 Georges de La Tours are known to exist, all of them now in museums.

Guggenheim Retrospective
A Chance to 'Discover' Max Ernst

By John Russell

NEW YORK (NYT)—Max Ernst at his very best looks more and more like a major artist in a minor world. His very best tends to come into sight, moreover, at a time in life when most major artists have long ago been pinned down and documented. When he so wishes, he can operate on a very large scale and with oil paints on canvas. But his very best can also be produced with no more physical effort than is needed to take a pinch of snuff. His very best can come on a scale no larger than that of a credit card and it can also come on a scale that tells across the whole breadth of the Guggenheim Museum and has the effect of a warning unheeded in childhood and responsible thereafter, for some of our inmost distresses.

The Max Ernst retrospective at the Guggenheim has been three years in the making. Diane Wadman stalked the world for the 100 and more items that can be found in the informative catalogue. Ernst emerges, in fact, as one of the undiscovered masters—no small achievement, one may think, for someone whose 84th birthday is only a few weeks away.

"Undiscovered" may seem paradoxical in the case of someone who has been known for close on 60 years as one of the founders of the Dada movement and for more than 50 years as one of the founders of surrealism. There isn't a history of modern art in which Ernst is not a major figure, nor a museum of modern art that would not jump at his work. Books on him proliferate. Yet the Guggenheim has new sights to offer.

Collages of 1920
This applies to the collages of 1920 that turned the whole notion of art on its head and shook new sense into it. It applies to 1927, when Ernst functioned as an early warning system and in one major painting after another made it quite clear that Europe was in for big trouble and should lose no time in doing something about it. And it applies to those inspiring metaphors for doom and disaster with which he cloaked in the lessons

of the 1940s one after the other. All these things are known, and yet there is still more to find out about them.

Something in this is owed to the circumstances of Ernst's long career. He has known over and over again what it is to be a man on the run.

Born near Cologne in 1891, he was in trouble with his father from an early age. He was in trouble with the post-World War I British Army of occupation in Cologne. When he moved to Paris in 1922, it was as a man without papers who could

have been expelled at any moment. When World War II began, he was a man blacklisted by the Nazis that he escaped from France in the nick of time. On arrival in the United States in 1941, he was consigned to Ellis Island and during the first years of his sojourn in this country (1941-53) he was under suspicion of "moral turpitude" for his association with the beautiful and gifted American painter Dorothy Tanning, with whom he will soon celebrate his 30th wedding anniversary.

Sent Work to N.Y.
Some of the most beautiful things at the Guggenheim were sent from Cologne to Paris in an ordinary brown paper parcel in 1931. When he was on the run from the Nazis, he added left his work behind or rolled it up and addressed it in a spirit of improvisation to New York's Museum of Modern Art. (It got there.)

He does what he wants to do and moves on to something else. Yet the very fragility of so much of his work is in his favor; he never had or rolled it up and addressed it in a spirit of improvisation to New York's Museum of Modern Art. (It got there.)

The point here is that the basic character of Ernst's work comes through very well in reproduction. That character is fundamentally sardonic, insensitive, not seldom ruthless, always ways wary. So great a comical-seer of misfortune is not often met with in art. The great German tradition of grim, plain statement finds in him a like exemplar. Cities, forest, people—all are first cousins to catastrophe, as he sees it, and history has proved him right.

But there is also much that can only be experienced first-hand. He had, for instance, his first years a gift for color that can on occasion be touchingly hesitant. In a 60-year career there may well be works that are awkward and incomplete, but there is in his achievement something that is fundamental to the development of the human imagination and to his dignity in difficult times. The show runs through Feb. 30 and the excellent catalogue costs \$14.75 (\$15.25 by mail).

Italy Police Hold
2d Man in Theft
Of Art in Urbino

URBINO, Italy, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The police today arrested a second suspect in the theft Feb. 6 of three Renaissance masterpieces from Urbino's Ducal Palace museum.

The paintings, one by Raphael and two by Piero della Francesca, are still missing.

The police said they arrested Stefano Serpa, 24, in Turin on a charge of aggravated theft and sent him to Urbino for questioning. Antonio Arcidiacono, 43, was arrested Wednesday on the same charge. Police sources said two other suspects were still being sought.

U.S. Army Allowed
To Kill Blackbirds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—A court today authorized a U.S. Army plan to freeze to death an estimated 10 million blackbirds, which roost around government installations at Fort Campbell, Ky., and a nearby ammunition depot at Milan, Tenn.

The army was prevented from carrying out the project earlier this month by a legal challenge brought by the Society for Animal Rights.

An appeals court today declined to renew the injunction.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
 Holy Communion: 9:30 a.m.
 Nursery & Sunday School: 10:10 a.m.
 Sunday Service & Sermon: 11:00 a.m.
 Sunday Evening Service: 6:30 p.m.
 Dean Robert G. Oliver.
 Episcopal — All warmly welcomed.
 Metro: George V and Alma-Mareuil.
 22 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

GERMANY-MUNICH
 The English-Language Baptist Church
 Heidestr. 9, has Bible study at 11:45 a.m. and
 worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel.: 690554.
 Dr. Curtis Vaughan, Pastor.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT
 St. Martin's R.C. Parish Church &
 Rectory in Oberstadt An der Heide 33.
 English Masses in Oberstadt: Sat.
 5:15 p.m.; Sun. 8 a.m. & 11 a.m. English
 Mass in Frankfurt: Liebfrauen Kirche
 near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr.
 Ernest Steck. Phone: 06171-82647.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
 7, August-Vaquerie 116a. Tel.: 720-
 22-61. Sun. Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (encl.).

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

BERLITZ MESSAGE TO FOREIGNERS
SPECIAL CRASH
INTENSIVE COURSES
 English - French - German - Italian - Spanish
100 LESSONS
 over 2 or 4 weeks (maximum 5 students)
PRICE: 1958 F. H.T.
 (pedagogical material included)
 Can be included in the "Budget de la Formation Professionnelle".
 Next starting dates:
February 17th - March 3rd & 17th
April 1st & 14th
 Enrol now at **Berlitz** Organisme privé.
OPERA-PANTHEON-PONT-DE-NEUILLY
NATION-ST-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE-VERSAILLES
AND IN MAJOR CITIES IN FRANCE
 Call: 742.13.39 - 31, bd des Italiens - Paris 2^e

LEARN FRENCH
 ON THE FRENCH RIVER—near Nice and Monaco
 All levels. Small classes. Personalized. Reading
 and Day School for Adults—Since 1952. A non-profit
 institute recognized by the French Ministry of Education
 4-week course including 100 lessons all the year round
 12-week intensive course bet. April 7 and September 23.
 Apply: **CENTRE MEDITERRANEE D'ETUDES FRANCAISES**
 06320-Cap d'Ail (France). Phone: (93) 96.81.54.

GERMANY

Computer Programming Systems Analysis
 Famous throughout the U.S.A. for the scope and thoroughness of its training—for the quality of instruction and instructors—for the practical approach (you learn on actual computers) which produces fully-trained graduates ready to start in a well-paid career. CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE is offering day and evening classes in Computer Programming and Systems Analysis at Frankfurt/Main, W. Germany. Courses are conducted in English or German.
CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE
 6 FRANKFURT/MAIN 70, STRESEMANNALLEE 36.
 DEP. 62. Tel.: (0671) 430.54.62, Adm. Miss Torrey.

SWITZERLAND

International Summer and Ski Camp MONTANA
 Summer Season: Europe's top sports camp for boys and girls 8-17 years, riding, skiing, swimming pool, tennis, canoeing, etc.
 Spring Season
 Skiing, skibobbing, skating at Montana-Crans in the Swiss Alps for boys and girls from 8-17 years.
 Accredited member of A.O.A.
 For detailed information and colour brochure, please call 027-723.84, or write to:
 Rudy and Erica Studer, Directors, CH-5962 Montana, Switzerland.

THE TASIS
 Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director

GRADES 7 THRU 12
 Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Courses correlated research trips. Skiing, sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.
 Write:
 Director of Admissions—TASIS
 6926 Montagnola-Lugano. Tel: Lugano 2 89 04

LE CHATEAU DES ENFANTS
SUMMER CAMP for children ages six to twelve
 1st session: June 28 to July 26; 2nd session: July 27 to August 23.
 Two four-week sessions of learning and fun for children of many nations. Swimming, tennis, riding, theatre, arts and crafts. Lessons in English or French available. Excursions and camping. Careful supervision by trained, dedicated French and American staff. Camp near Lugano. Sponsored by The American School in Switzerland.
 For prospectus, write: TASIS, Le Chateau des Enfants, CH-6926 Montagnola-Lugano (Switzerland).

ANGLO SWISS FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
"LE MANOIR", LA NEUVEVILLE
 (Lake of Bielle) Foreign Language Education with final examinations in French, English, German, Housekeeping, Commercial Courses. General education. Summer vacation courses. New building. Chalet in the Alps. Private tennis courts and swimming pool. Tel.: 19.41/38.51.3636.

LEARN FRENCH
 in Switzerland
INSTITUT RICHIEL-LAUSANNE
 CLOS-DE-SULLE 7
 Special Day-School. All Ages. All Grades. Certificate from Paris. Holiday Courses. Programme of Alliance Française. Audio-visual Method.
 Ask for Prospectus.

CADEL
 Super intensive
FRENCH
 courses
 4 weeks, 120 lessons
 3 levels (max. 6 students)
 Please write or call:
CADEL, 136 ch. de la Montagne,
1224 GENEVA
 (Switzerland).
 Tel.: 022/48 85 24 or 48 44 45.

SPAIN

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF BARCELONA
 Two-year Liberal Arts program.
 A.A. degree.
 V.A. approved. Optional living plan with Spanish family.
 Via Augusta 123.
 Apartado 12138, Barcelona (Spain).

GREAT BRITAIN

RICHMOND COLLEGE LONDON
 Founded 1843. A constituent college of London University until 1972. Now a private co-educational Liberal Arts College with a U.S. curriculum.
 * Splendid residential campus in Richmond, about 30 minutes from central London.
 * 200 students in residence.
 * A.A. degree and U.S. transfer credit.
 * Highly qualified Anglo-American faculty.
 * Wide range of courses in Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences, Language, Performing Arts and Business.
 Write or telephone: Dr. Rowlands, Director of Admissions, 37 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5BE, England. Tel: 01-664-0667.

UNIVERSITY OF EVANSVILLE

HARLAXTON COLLEGE
 The University's British Campus offers a two-year A.A. programme. Full academic year tuition, room & board—\$3,400.
 Enquire: Admissions, University of Evansville, Harlaxton College, Gratham, Mass. 01932-1A0, England. Tel: Gratham 461.

EUROPE

SCHILLER COLLEGE
 Europe University
 Heidelberg London Paris Strasbourg Madrid
 Write: Schiller College, Admissions, 69 Heidelberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 4, Germany

AUSTRIA

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA Summer School
 Street on Lake St. Wolfgang, Salzburgmergend.
 July 6 to August 16, 1975.
 Accredited courses taught in English: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. LIBERAL ARTS. GERMAN LANGUAGE COURSES of all levels (regular and intensive). Cultural activities including Salzburg Festival, excursions, etc., sporting facilities (own beach). All inclusive price: A.S. 12,000.—
 Information: University of Vienna, Summer School.
 A 1970 Wien, Währingstrasse 17/261.

U.S.A.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS FOR QUALIFIED PROFESSIONALS
 Earn M.A., M.B.A., Ed.D., D.B.A. or Ph.D. in Education, Psychology or Business.
Heed University
 Hollywood, Florida 33020
 "This school is authorized under Federal Law to enroll nonresident graduate alien students."
STUDENT'S ABROAD!
 HIGH SCHOOL COLLEGE or CAMPING or SUMMER SKI/TENNIS CAMP. Small groups of a leisurely pace. A lively, flexible program with leaders of caliber, taste and wit. Western Europe, Scandinavia, Japan, Russia, Yugoslavia, Africa, Mexico, U.S.A.
 One-B Sherman Square, N.Y. 10021.
 (212) 525-3644, 10th year.

BELGIUM

BOSTON UNIVERSITY BRUSSELS
 EVENING MBA PROGRAM
 Accredited Master of Business Administration degree program taught in English in U.S. Faculty. All classes meet 6:30-9:30 p.m. Accepting applications for classes beginning May, 1976.
 Contact: ADMISSIONS OFFICE, BOSTON UNIVERSITY BRUSSELS, Ave. Roger Vandendriessche 5, 1150 Brussels. Tel.: 762.29.97.

ITALY

ROME

JOHN CABOT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
 (Affiliated to Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio)
 A non-profit Liberal Arts College offering courses in Literature, Languages, Fine Arts, Theater, Film-making, Social Sciences, Mathematics, Business Administration, Biology, Physics, Chemistry and computer science.
 ACCREDITED IN THE UNITED STATES.
 Admissions Office, J.C.I.C., Viale Pola 23, Roma, Box 57, Italy. Tel.: 88.241.

Florence Italy

Fleming College
 American liberal arts college. Freshman-sophomore A.A. degree program. Pre-College Year or College Year Abroad. Small classes. Research trips, a two-week stay in European homes and countries. Excursions, etc. Course areas include International Studies, Humanities, Languages, Fine and Studio Arts and Performing Arts.
 Write or call: Dean of Admissions, Fleming College, CH 6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel: 2 89 04

54% of all Herald Tribune families sent someone to school last year for a total of 116,000 students!

From our recent audience survey, we found that of all International Herald Tribune families:
 • 25% Sent one family member to school 30,000 students
 • 15% Sent two family members 36,000 students
 • 14% Sent three or more 50,000 students

Expand your school enrollment by advertising regularly in "Education Directory", the international guide to schools and universities. For information or to place your advertisement, contact our representative in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements on back page) or
 Miss Françoise CLEMENT
 International Herald Tribune
 21, rue de la Harpe-75380 Paris Cedex 04.
 Tel.: 225-28.98, Telex: 28299

هكمان الفصل

THE ART MARKET

A Frank Talk With a Dealer

By Souren Melikian

RIS (IHT).—The crisis in the world economy, not in the art market, declares Jacques Kaplan, the New York-based art dealer who specializes on an international scale, in quick deals at a low margin of profit Feb. 12, 1975.

It may seem like a chicken-egg argument. It is, though, an expression of a crisis not often found among dealers. Most dealers today are busy trying to sweep the price of possible catastrophe from a carpet. The results of auctions are difficult to predict; most dealers won't about their transactions.

Of the prevailing anxiety is the first issue of a magazine newsletter to a Paris auctioneer, one or two candid admissions concerning the best-selling market down from the 10 to 250,000 franc range to 20,000 francs, says the author's statements become increasingly noncommittal to the of obfuscation.

his worldwide business and almost nonexistent (his New York "gallery" only a business address and telephone). Jacques Kaplan, 40, is a French-born dealer as business in the United States has gone stale. Kaplan has been opening new markets for contemporary art—in Asia, South Africa, Latin America, Canada and the Middle East.

Despite the enterprise, the economic crisis has bitten its own business. Where he used to chalk up average sales of 30 paintings a week, he is selling about 10. Kaplan, a dealer since 1950, says the drop is due to a drop in operating expenses and he does not depend upon geographical area for his sales. Be that as it may, his of the current art market offer a fair idea of dealing on a high level is

New York, Kaplan says, the market is at a standstill. American buyers once asked for about half the prices; now their presence is perceptible. The result is that as the U.S. dollar becomes "cheaper" abroad, contemporary American art is leaving New York on a one-way trip.

Despite the apathy of U.S. dealers, he is not cutting his prices. Kaplan points out that prices are maintaining high levels in the auction, they tend to rise in the auction, this is despite the fact that

one half to two-thirds of all paintings now coming up for sale at Park-Bernet are being returned to the sender because they failed to meet their reserve prices. This indicates, Kaplan says, a certain optimism on the dealers' part that things will get better in the near future.

New York at Standstill

While New York has ground to a standstill, dealers seem to be holding their own in places such as Texas and parts of California where money is still to be had. Kaplan recently sold a 16th-century oil for \$80,000 to a Texas dealer and a rare 19th-century watercolor, done in 1931, to a Californian dealer for \$18,500. He also had no trouble disposing of three Morris Graves paintings to a California collector for \$12,500 apiece.

In England, Kaplan—and by inference, other dealers—has been having his problems. He hasn't sold anything there since June. But, in France, business is fairly good. He has just sold a 19th-century oil, done during the artist's COBRA period, to a French dealer for \$13,000. Other recent French sales have included works by Hartung, some Lindner ("There are very few of them around") and some Louise Nevelson.

Of the developing markets, Kaplan is particularly enthusiastic about Canada. Five years ago, he says, there were about 10 active galleries in Toronto. Today there are 50 or 60. In November, the new Henry Moore Museum opened there, further boosting dealers' businesses. Kaplan sold a half-dozen small-scale Moore bronzes to Toronto dealers for \$15,000 each.

Oil Dollars

Latin American interest—and oil dollars—accounts for the spectacular rise in prices for works by artists such as Botero and Torres Garcia, Kaplan says. He points out that in November at Park-Bernet, in New York, two Boteros made twice their presale estimates, a still life fetching \$29,000 and a family portrait, \$37,000. The Marlborough Gallery in Zurich, now an international dealer, sold all its Boteros before opening its Botero show in December. Italy is following suit—many Italians, Kaplan points out, have Latin American connections—as is Germany, where the economic pinch is being only mildly felt. For the same reasons, works by Torres Garcia, an Uruguayan-born artist of the Paris school, are now worth four times what they were fetching two years ago.

Kaplan is also finding South Africa a burgeoning market. Although he has never set foot in the country, he has been able to sell South African dealers several

eral Mark Tobey's, thanks to contacts he made at the Basel Art Fair in June, 1974. Among them was a white tempera which went for \$17,500 and a very small (20 by 30 centimeters) work which brought \$7,500.

As for Australia, "if you had told anyone that you were going to sell pictures in Australia a couple of years ago," he said, "you would have been thought crazy. Now it is beginning to matter to us. We sold a Vesarely, a Magritte and other well-known names."

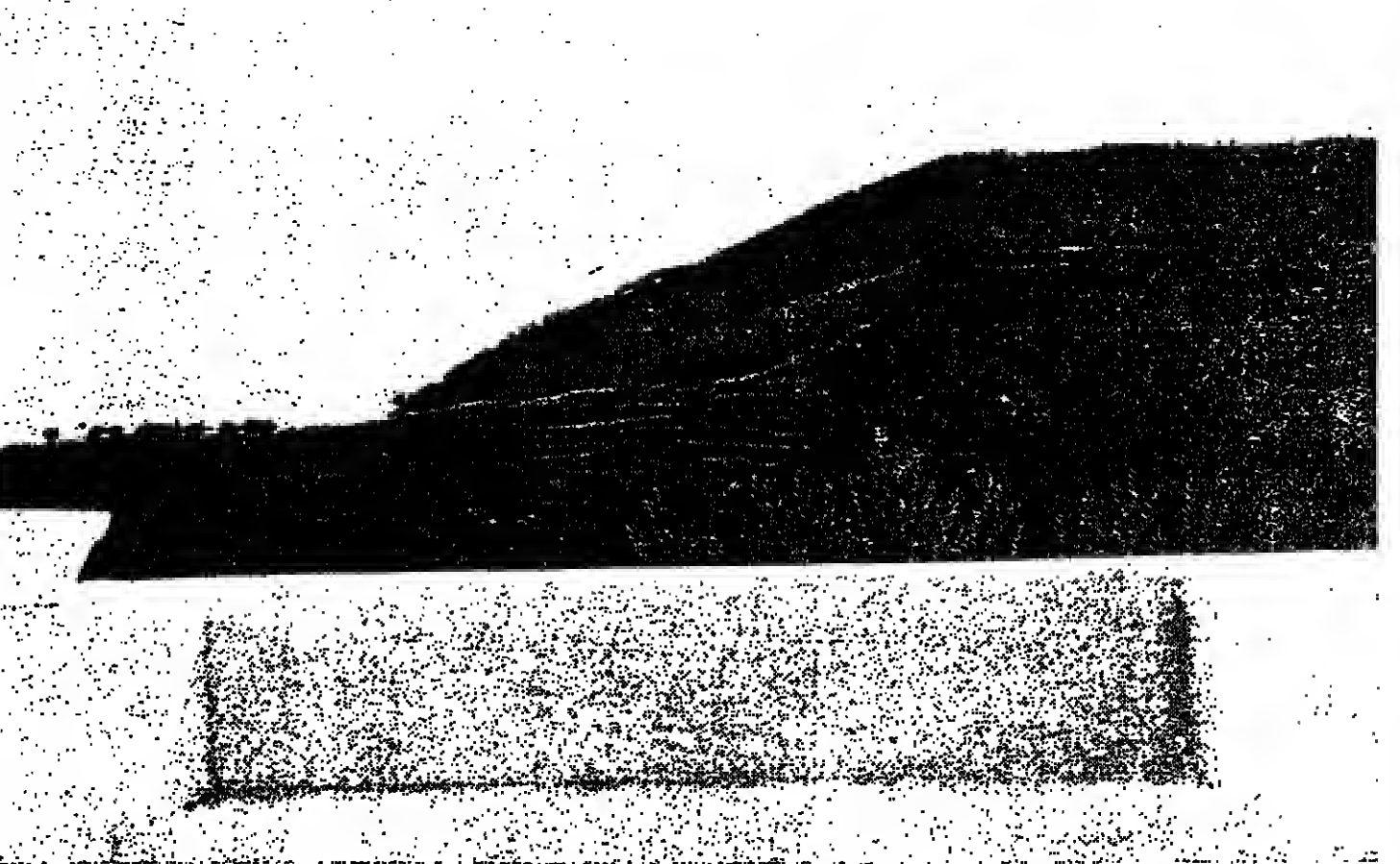
Middle East

Another important potential market is the Middle East. But, as Kaplan indicates, there is more than one Middle East—a point often missed by some of his colleagues. "Saudi Arabia," he said, "has shown no interest in contemporary art so far. Kuwait, on the contrary, is potentially an important center." He tells of an investment fund with a capital of \$1 billion set up and run jointly by Britons and Kuwaitis. Then there is a Kuwaiti bank with branches in the other emirates which has expressed interest in investing in modern art. In fact, Kaplan says, the bank owner's son is thinking of opening a gallery.

But it will take more than pictures to conquer the Kuwaiti market. "Kuwaitis are shrewd and cautious," Kaplan pointed out. "They have been swamped by visitors of all kinds. Those they are prepared to do business with are people they have known for 10 or 15 years."

The Arab countries aside, Iran, too, offers dealers new outlets—three new markets, as Kaplan put it. First come the "international" Iranians, those who have lived in Europe and the United States and who are perfectly at home with contemporary art. He has been selling to this group—The Koonings, Motherwells and other Americans. It is just like dealing with New York or Paris buyers, depending on tastes. A second group of buyers are those Iranians who want Qajar paintings, i.e., the semi-Europeanized oils of the late 18th to 19th century that were painted in Iran. A third group wants museum caliber work by 20th-century masters. The third group is said to have sold this group some major pieces, including impressionist works.

But, despite the new markets, despite the efforts of men like Kaplan, the art market is obviously going through a slower period. "Three years ago," Kaplan said, "you could afford to be an idiot. You could make a killing just by aiming at (buying) big names. They went up automatically. Now you must think, listen and look. It is slightly harder."



"Hotel Terrace" by Randall Morgan, on view at Gabbiani in Rome.

Rome

Valentino Vago, 1939-75, Rondanini, 48 Piazza Romanina, Rome, through Feb. 28.

In this retrospective of the work of a leader of the Milanese school of subtle abstraction, one sees how he has found himself: clearing the plane of superfluous debris to arrive at illuminated spaces over which float staves and other signs, anchoring limitless dimension. The largest and latest canvases, timely statements with a slow impact, are Vago's best.

Randall Morgan, Gabbiani, 51 Via della Prezza, Rome, through Feb. 28.

Morgan paints the sea off the Amalfi Coast and the coast itself with measured calm. The landscape is reduced to its elements and becomes grandiose. Morgan, an American who has lived in the Amalfi area for decades, has gone beyond the coast's Victorian glamour, giving a very twist to the old romance. He also caught the aridity of the land near the sea. Figures and baskets of eggs in the foreground do not always add to the picture; the calm

EUROPEAN GALLERIES

tends to too much tidiness in places. The best oils show sky, water and land merging in wide, cool harmony.

Piero Dorazio, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through March 1.

Dorazio's work is a sort of impressionism from which all figurative reference has been removed. Watercolors and temperas are built of rows of brushstrokes in pure colors. These recent exercises are clear, luminous and handsome. The greatest density is always on top of the page so that no weight lies on the bottom, giving the pictures an added buoyancy.

Stephen Greene, Obelisco, 146 Via Sistina, through Feb. 28.

Greene, an American, a veteran abstractionist and teacher, is showing in the Obelisco for the first time. Fields and patches of color are crossed by contrasting lines or sleek arcs and flourishes. It seems as if, behind these straight lines, a figurative image were hovering. In his drawings, Greene is more airy and clear. They are elegant and accomplished.

Antonio Pettit, Schneider, 10, Rampa Mignardelli, through Feb. 22.

Pettit's ink drawings of masked people, jolly people or figures in the accoutrements of power overlap or flutter together in agitated compositions. Obliquely but strongly, they point to social strife and injustice. However, there is a whimsical and light ironic bent to this Neapolitan's lively imagery.

Paris

Oyvind Fahlström, Galerie Alexandre Iolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to Feb. 26.

Fahlström attempts the tricky conjunction of poetry, painting and political information. Thus his two pieces devoted to Chile present us with a large (3-meter-long) cut out map of Chile. Out of it jut a number of spikes and on the spikes hang 20 colorful, fantastic-shaped cutouts. The ornamentation of these semi-mobility ranges from the pure, flamboyant decor to the style of the comic book. These pieces bear quotations from the poems of Sylvia Plath and Garcia Lorca, others carry factual information about some aspects of political or economic colonialism.

Fahlström himself compares the relationship between aesthetics and political fact which one encounters in his work to a scene in "Tosca" where a man is being tortured off-stage while the stage itself is filled by Puccini's bel canto. This conjunction, as he points out, may be in bad taste, but it generates its specific tension. He may not succeed in actually mixing oil and water, but he can shake the bottle pretty thoroughly.

Hessie Dietman and Brusse, A.R.C.2, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to March 16.

Mark Brusse makes objects out of plain white wood (including wooden shoes which, like other found objects, he does not carve himself), perhaps to help his Dutch compatriots dissociate themselves from their Dutchness. He also makes rugged wooden machines some of which are rather handsome, but that, clear-

laud, Byzantios, Lucio Fanti, Helion, Saul Steinberg, etc. There is a surprising diversity, and an interesting quality in the works assembled. Most of the artists already have well-established reputations, others, who are less well-known, are worth discovering.

Paul Caracian, Galerie du Luxembourg, 88 Rue Saint-Denis, Paris 1, to Feb. 28.

The dominant theme of this exhibition is a thick, square plate of glass standing on its edge. Caracian, a young artist in his 30s, depicts the prismatic effects of light on its edges in large, light canvases. He is also attracted by the square and plumb-line architecture of the 1920s and has done some quasi-abstract paintings that draw their inspiration from it.

Raoul Haasman, Galerie Beau-

bourg, 3 Rue Pierre au Lard, Paris 4, to March 3.

Photographs, photomontages, tagging perseverance over a pe-riod of years and photopictograms by this early dadaist.

Private Collector
SALVADOR DALI's newest creation
"GALA GRADIVA"
gold and silver sculpture
(Total weight 3.50 gr.)
P.O. Box 20, 101 Lausanne,
SWITZERLAND.

An Artist Gets Permit to Hang 24-Mile Drape in U.S.

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Feb. 14 (AP).—Bulgarian artist Christo Javachoff plans to create a 24-mile-long work of art by stretching an 18-foot-high cloth curtain from Petaluma to the Pacific Coast.

A permit for the "big drape" was approved on a 4-1 vote by the Sonoma County Board of Zoning Adjustments yesterday.

Christo, who gained widespread publicity for hanging an orange drapery across a quarter-mile canyon near Rifle, Colo., in 1972, was at the session with his attorney.

Leaflets explaining the project said it would cost about one million dollars and last about two weeks.

The artist said that steel poles, wire and the cloth would be given to owners of the property along the route.

The metal poles will be concrete-anchored the project planners said. The wire is Army surplus, and the cloth is woven nylon made for inflatable safety bags in cars.

The poles are to be erected in April, and college students and other volunteers will hang the curtain in September, the planners said.

The planners defended the curtain against objections that it would be ecologically harmful or visually a nuisance.

The aesthetic effect of a wind-blown curtain stretching across rural hills and valleys would be a visual pleasure, they said.

The artist must also get approval from neighboring Marin County to stretch the curtain the last four miles to the coast.

Ancient Coins Stolen From Beirut Museum

BEIRUT, Feb. 14 (AP).—The police reported today that ancient coins worth \$100,000 were stolen from the American University of Beirut's museum.

The gold and silver coins unearthed by university-financed archaeological expeditions date back to periods ranging from the 1st to the 11th century, a police spokesman said. They include 53 Roman and 11 Byzantine gold coins.

WRITERS WHY WAIT? PUBLISH YOUR BOOK IN 90 DAYS

... and get expert editing, design, manufacture, publicity, promotion and advertising—all under one roof at low costs. Two free books and literature (plus details and success stories). Write or call Dept. 27.

EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.
892 E. 1st St., New York, N.Y. 10016
(212) 694-6941

LONDON THEATER

Dorian Gray Without Wilde's Style

By John Walker

ON, Feb. 14 (IHT).—Self-styled as the first of the sinners, John Gray, the new production of "Dorian Gray" at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is a sensation-seeking exercise. It is also an attitude of John Osborne, judging adaptation of the story.

Greenwich Theatre. He intends us to join him in the way he has Wilde's overblown but is able of the man who young and beautiful while that ages, corrupted by his experiences, and it into "a moral enter-tainment" to quote his own in-tion to the play.

Nida himself wrote in the to "The Picture of Dorian Gray." An ethical sym-phonist is an unpardon-able defect of Osborne's "Dor-

ian Gray," at least in Clive Don-son's uninspired production, that it has no style. He has kept many of Wilde's wittier epigrams, redistributing them among his cast, which is smaller than that of the original. He has also pruned what he calls "the personal but painful yillery-vallery of Wilde himself."

Puritanical Rewrite

The result is a puritanical re-write of the original, emphasized by the setting designed by Bernard Cusshaw which consists mainly of shroud-like sheets dangling down and fails to solve the problem of changes of scene. It is a measure both of the setting and the direction that the climax, when Gray attacks his portrait and withers into an ob-scene old man is badly botched, taking place through dimly lit-laze in an upper portion of the stage.

Indeed, the relationship between Gray and his portrait, emphasized that, without prior knowledge of the story, an audience might be baffled by this play, rather than merely bored.

The reversal of Wilde's intentions extends to the casting of Michael Kitchen as Gray. He is as far removed as possible from the rosy-red, blue-eyed youth of the original. Kitchen is one of our best young actors, but he is possessed of a coarse vitality. Here, where he attempts to damp that down, he becomes flaccid. His fascination for all those he meets seems improbable. He changes not at all as he plunges into vice, playing the part on one thin note.

Misplaced Language

There is a certain misplaced language about the other per-formances, too. Anton Rodgers, as

the diabolical Henry Wotton, Gray's tempter, manages his epigrams well but is otherwise lack-ing in verve. Only John McEnery, as the distraught painter Basil Hallward convinces.

Osborne not only disdains Wilde's purple prose, he ignores the primrose path that Gray trod, giving hardly any indica-tion of what his corruptions were, or how he misled others. At one point he peepes the stage with the ghosts of Gray's victims while Kitchen delivers a short panegyric on the beauty of jewels, but that is all. The per-verse intellectual excitement of Wilde's character have gone, as has any outward sign of the story's covert homosexuality.

What is left? Those parts of Wilde that most resemble the familiar Osborne. All the anti-American epigrams of the original are retained and very funny they are, too. ("Perhaps, after all, America never has been discovered. I myself would say that it had merely been de-tected.") But they no longer earn their place; they are here because they echo Osborne's own preoccupations.

Sees Parallels

He sees many parallels between Wilde's time and our own. In his introduction Osborne writes: "But today, what are the things most valued, sought after? Beauty, yes; youth, most cer-tainly. Youth has become, like death, almost a taboo subject. Everyone is not merely afraid of losing it but of even admitting that such a possibility exists. Again, youth is all important, all reaching, all powerful!"

It is in combating these values that the moral part of Osborne's "entertainment" is to be found. Those who live by their youth shall perish of old age, seems to be the message.

Yet what comes across most powerfully is the distance be-tween what is actually happen-ing in our world—its values, its struggles, its ideals—and what Osborne imagines them to be. He is a writer who is not only out of touch but who has also lost his touch. Paradoxically Oscar Wilde emerges from this contest with Osborne—for the play is rather a debate between two dif-ferent consciousnesses than a straightforward adaptation—as by far the more modern writer.

MUSIC IN PARIS

Liebermann Turns to the Warehouse

By David Stevens

ON, Feb. 14 (IHT).—For the time in the two years stewardship of the Paris Opéra, Liebermann has gone the operative warehouse of predecessors, reviving the lion of Verdi's "Don Carlo" as one of the glories of his Aurie's regime in the in lieu of the originally led "Don Quichotte" that ill-received last season.

enabled him to employ the of Nicolai Ghiaurov even handsomely as Philip's Massenet's Don, and to to the Paris stage Jacques's richly realized visions of Spain with their Gothic lines and intense-ible colors. Neither the r the often vivid costumes their age, which is 12 and a couple of occa-she mere raising of the audience to applause.

cally, however, it was a meven affair—uneven in

the relative qualities of the singers, in the balance of vocal ensembles, in the balance between orchestra and stage, and in the quality of the staging. It must be added that the first-night audience did not distinguish itself either, overpraising and overblowing—sometimes simulta-neously—and engaging in a lot of intransigent bickering that prolonged an already long evening.

Stunning Voice

Ghiaurov was stunning voice, easily dominating the stage when he was on it, except in the power-ful dialogue with Jules Bastin's granitic Grand Inquisitor, when the two basses seemed to be engaged in a battle of decibels rather than subtle power politics. Florentino Cossetto's Eboli, hard-toned but triumphant in the role's bravura demands, was the only other first-class bit of casting—in an opera that really de-mands six imposing singing ac-tors. Veriano Luchetti displayed a pleasant lyric tenor in the title part, in his Paris debut, but Licio Montefusco was a very pale Rodrigo and Suzanne Sarroca's fragile soprano seemed constantly on thin ice in Elisabetta's music—although her account of the final-act aria hardly seemed worth all the pro-and-con fuss it caused.

Georges Prétre, the man the Paris audience loves to hate, at least partly deserved the abuse

he got last night. The orchestra often played raucously and the performance never seemed fully under control for long.

Welcome Absence

Margherita Wallmann seems to have rethought her staging considerably, and there was a welcome absence of repertory routine. There were a couple of effective, semi-choreographed scenes without text that helped to explain the story—the opening tableau of Charles V's ritual death and one in which the Queen and Eboli exchanged costumes at the beginning of the garden scene. But the chorus, in fine voice, was moved around with military rigidity, and too often the individual characters were given pointless or inappropriate action. The record, the work was sung in Italian in the standard four-act version by which it is known best, and without any of the additions made in the last couple of seasons by several theaters—additions based on discoveries in the manuscript score in the Paris Opéra's own li-brary a few years ago by the musicologist and critic Andrew Porter.

DURAN SALA DE ARTE S.A.

Servano, 12, MADRID-1. Tel.: 41.34.00. NEXT AUCTION SALE: FEB. 15, 1975. Paintings, Gold and Silver Work, Jewellery, Furniture, Ivetries, Porcelain. Ask for subscription to our catalogues.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS
galerie attali
michel seuphor
1974 work
from Feb. 4 to March 16
159 bd Saint-Germain 75006 Paris - tel: 045 58 93 37 30

VENICE
GALLERIA RAVAGNANI
Piazza S. Marco 50A. - 103.031.
RECENT ACQUISITIONS
ALECHINSKY, APPEL
BARGONI, DORAZIO,
L. DE LUIGI, GOIA,
G. TURCATO VASARELY
SCULPTURES BY
ZENHARD G.

ROME
Galleria OBELISCO, Via Sistina 146.
COLLECTOR'S PIECES

MADRID
GALLERIA JUAN MURDO, Villa-nueva
Tel.: 224.112. Spanish Modern Art
February: ALBERDI

NEW YORK
PHILLIPS LUCAS GALLERY
Old Prints - Signed Graphics
Publisher Exclusive DALI Graphics
& other Artists. EXHIBITION:
"FASCINATING ASPECTS"
Antique and Modern Graphics of new
and old New York scenes.
951 24th St., N.Y. 10022 (\$24.50).
Illustr. Color DALLI Catalog \$5.
Foreign \$2.

VIENNA - COLOGNE - NEW YORK
GALERIE ARIADNE
Vienna 1, Bankgasse 6 & 7: 425251
Cologne 3, Bismarckstrasse 2: 221-210402.
New York 410 W Broadway 1212/1255.66.12.
Saloon, Bismarckstrasse, Brauns, Fuchs,
Schiele, Korab, Castille, Kohn, Klimt
Paintings - Drawings - Graphics.
Catalogues on request.

30,000 Herald Tribune families have made substantial investments in Art in the past two years...

In our recent audience survey, we asked International Herald Tribune readers the following question:

QUESTION:
Have you, or members of your family, purchased any paintings, sculpture, valuable antiques, etc., worth more than \$1,000 during the past years?

Answered Yes:
American readers 23%
European readers 30%
Other nationalities 30%

Total all readers 25%

Herald Tribune readers are the kind of people who can afford to buy and invest in good art and antiques. They keep up on the Art world by reading the Tribune's Saturday Art Pages.

To reach Tribune readers with an advertisement in "Art Exhibitions" or "Antique Sales" please contact our representative in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements on back page) or write to:

Mika Francis CLEMENT
International Herald Tribune
21, rue de Berri - 75380 Paris Cedex 08.
Tel.: 225-26-90. Telex: 38509

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
New York - Chicago - Palm Beach - Beverly Hills
EXHIBITION
POST-IMPRESSIONISTS
DETROIT - LAJOUX
NESSI - P. PISSARRO
O. ROCHE - ROCHER
Feb. 4 - mars 5
Impressionists
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8°
Tel. 226.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Le Soleil dans la Tête
10 R. de Vaugirard-033.80.91
DEREUX
Until February 28, 1975
LA LICORNE, 71 Bd. Raspail, 222-15.78.
BRIGGS, HARTMAN, SCHILLER
and exclusively: GRINBERG.

LONDON
LEFEBVRE GALLERY
20th Century Drawings
and Watercolours.
Weekdays 10-5. Saturdays 10-1.
30 Bruton Street, London, W1X 8TD.
Tel.: 01-493 1572/3.

MARLBOROUGH, 5 Albemarle St., W.1.
ALEX. KATZ, First London
Exhibition, Recent Paintings, Draw-
ings, Graphics. Opening 29 Jan.
Mon-Fri. 10-5.30; Sat. 10-12.30.

AUTHORS WANTED
BY N. Y. PUBLISHER
Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet: B-5 VANTAGE Press 516V 34 St. New York, N.Y. 10041, U.S.A.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

<u>-7475-</u>	Stocks and High, Low, Div in \$	\$ts. P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close	Chrgs 3 p.m. prev.	<u>-7475-</u>	Stocks and High, Low, Div in \$	\$ts. P/E 100s, High Low Quot. Close	Chrgs 3 p.m. prev.	<u>-7475-</u>	Stocks and High, Low, Div in \$	\$ts. P/E 100s, High Low Quot. C	Chrgs 3 p.m. prev.
---------------	------------------------------------	---	-----------------------	---------------	------------------------------------	---	-----------------------	---------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------

[illegible]

**1 Month Stock Advice
Only \$2 (\$8.77 Value)**

If you haven't tried our weekly stock market Advisory Service before, get 1 month's trial (\$8.77 value) for only \$2. Includes 27 investment aids with 2 special lists: "Our 15 Favorite Capital Gains Issues For 1975" including 5 Stocks Under \$30, and "30 Stock Split Candidates." Attach \$2 to coupon below and return. (Subscription cannot be assigned without your consent.) Money back guarantee.

MAIL TODAY
DOW THEORY FORECASTS, INC., DEPT. NYT 2-15 5046-264-1.
 P.O. Box 4550, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017.

Currency Rates

February 28, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank carrying charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2,414.49	5,773.90	12,945.87	86.30	31.575	8,931.00	87.09	43.54
Brussels (e)	34.525	82.25	15,426.5	8.14	5,475.75	14.44	14.157	63.76
Frankfurt	2,414.49	5,773.90	12,945.87	86.30	31.575	8,931.00	87.09	43.54
London (e)	2,414.49	5,773.90	12,945.87	86.30	31.575	8,931.00	87.09	43.54
Milan	657.70	1,623.05	27.74	140.03	1,623.05	6,775.82	82.575	115.00
Paris	4,428.35	10,357.58	16,450.00	6.77875	17.700	12,270.7	173.975	77.30
Zurich	2,414.49	5,773.90	12,945.87	86.30	31.575	8,931.00	87.09	43.54

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: \$5550; Brudo: 24.25
Israeli £: 6.00; Pesta: 56.18; Schilling: 13.45; Sw. krona: 3.9755; Yen: 202.05
Belgian financial franc: 35.273.

(c) Commercial franc (1) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.
(2) Amounts needed to buy one round.

to bet
ake in
Compan
H. H. P
the Pan-A
and compl
and specia
million wor
the interve
was to be
repetitive b
the purcha
of the sta
in a long
mean declin
others now c
a coal inve
share char
The new affo
with S
E. Ames, re
of governm
board
and his
went up 2 a
Toronto, giv
the rejection o

MANUA

May Set Back Inflation Fight British Pay Deal Seen Social Contract Threat

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Prospects for controlling inflation in Britain have received a setback at a critical moment for the annual economy. Coal miners, whose strikes winter brought down the inflationary government of Prime Minister Edward Heath, have won government approval for wage increases averaging 30 per cent over the next year.

Because the coal mines are one of Britain's nationalized industries, by granting the miners a 30-per cent increase, the National Coal Board in effect gave government approval to the agreement.

But if the government contends that the settlement was within the social contract, then the other unions will feel free to seek settlements just as large, or perhaps even larger if they think they can justify them on the basis of special need.

Inflation is regarded as one of Britain's most serious problems. Not only does it cause social unrest because of its impact on living standards, but it also has a bearing on Britain's ability to finance its massive trade deficit and on the value of the pound.

Britain may experience difficulty in borrowing to cover its deficit if lenders must be repaid in currency whose purchasing power is in doubt due to inflation. For similar reasons, the value of the pound could decline further against other currencies.

The pound held steady today against most other currencies and was quoted at slightly above \$2.39 in late trading. It was bolstered by the government's report that Britain's visible trade deficit in January had improved.

The deficit on the trade in goods was put at \$261 million, down from the revised deficit of \$346 million in December, and the lowest in more than a year.

The reason was a sharp improvement in the non-oil balance. The deficit on oil totaled \$312 million, but the non-oil balance was in surplus by \$51 million.

Exports totaled \$1,546 billion and imports were \$1,807 billion.



'God Bless Daddy, God Bless Mommy, Goddam Inflation 'n' Goddam th' Recession'

As Corporations Reduce Their Borrowings

U.S. Money Supply Decreases 0.6 Per Cent

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply decreased at an annual rate of 0.6 per cent during the latest three months, despite Federal Reserve efforts to make it grow faster.

The figure, released yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at its regular weekly press briefing on banking data, demonstrated the difficulty in getting the money supply to increase more rapidly while the economy is weakening.

Basically, analysts explained, the money supply increases through the expansion of bank credit. But borrowing has been declining as corporations have sought to reduce their loans and bring inventories more into line with sales.

Since Jan. 1, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday, commercial and industrial loans at the nation's banks have dropped by \$4.5 billion to \$128.2 billion.

In mid-December the Federal Reserve voted to try to make the money supply grow at an annual rate between 5 per cent and 7 per cent.

More recently, several senators (including William Proxmire, D-Wis., who heads the Senate Banking Committee; Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., and James Buckley, R-N.Y.), have sponsored legislation directing the Fed to increase the money supply.

In the week ended Feb. 5, the most recent period for which figures are available, the money supply—the total of currency in circulation plus most checking account balances—averaged \$231.4 billion. This was an increase of \$508 million from the preceding week, but the money supply has wavered up and down close to this level since mid-1974.

Resolution for faster growth of the money supply, called recent rates "far below what is required to achieve the employment and housing goals now provided by law."

In recent testimony before Congress, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said the Fed would encourage economic recovery by expanding the money supply, but he served notice that its main concern is still to end inflation.

"We have no intention of permitting an explosion of money and credit—no matter how large private and public financing demands may become," Mr. Burns said.

Another reason behind the slack demand for bank loans has been a tightening of standards in granting credit because banks have come under pressure to cut loan losses and increase profits to strengthen their finances.

Japan to Take Action To Stimulate Economy

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government decided today to implement a set of anti-recession measures including an increase in loans through government-sponsored financial institutions to try to prop up the economy.

A government spokesman said the measures will not constitute a basic change in the country's prolonged overall demand-control policies, however. He said the moves are designed to take care of "frictions and distortions" caused by the tight money policies.

Takao Fukuda, deputy prime minister and director general of the economic planning agency, said the decision should be seen as an indication that the government has begun to counter the recession.

Mr. Fukuda also said the government may step up the anti-recession measures next month, depending on the degree of impact of the initial steps on the economy.

Under the projected measures, the government will ask commercial banks and government-financed financial institutions to increase loans to medium-size and small enterprises. It will also encourage commercial and government financial institutions to appropriate more loans for housing construction.

The government also intends to fully disburse 1,450 billion yen (\$5 billion) of budgetary appropriation for public works in the three months ending March 31. Disbursements have tended to stay behind schedule.

Slow Growth Rate
In the four weeks ended Feb. 5, the money supply averaged \$231.5 billion, down from \$232.8 billion a month earlier. Over the last year the money supply has grown at an annual rate of 2.9 per cent, its slowest rate of expansion since at least mid-1973.

The problem for the Fed is that it can provide banks with plenty of reserves but it cannot force them to use them. As credit market analysts have remarked, "the Fed can't push on a string."

Over the longer term, however, more reserves ought to have an impact, analysts assert.

Sen. Proxmire, in sponsoring a

U.S. Suffers Payments Deficit As Arab Investments Decline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—A decline in investments from oil-producing nations in the final three months of 1974 contributed to an \$8-billion deficit in the U.S. balance of payments last year, the Commerce Department reported today.

About \$4.1 billion of the deficit occurred in the fourth quarter, the department said, noting a decline in foreign investment activity in the United States, in part because of lower U.S. interest rates.

"The decline in inflows from petroleum-exporting countries and the increased outflow of U.S. funds, partly associated with lower U.S. interest rates, contributed to the weakening of the U.S. dollar against other leading currencies in the fourth quarter," the department said.

The deficit occurred in the official reserves transaction balance, one of four balance of payments measures. It originally was designed to measure the pressure on the dollar during the previous system of fixed exchange rates. Officials say it has much less meaning in the current system of semi-floating exchange rates.

Treasury Under Secretary Jack Bennett said earlier this week that the overall deficit would be a "meaningless figure."

However, Commerce Department statisticians say the payments report is helpful in indicating the flow of investment funds from oil producers and other nations.

The department said there was an apparent slowdown in investments by governments of petroleum-exporting nations in the United States in the fourth quarter, from \$2 billion, down from \$4.5 billion in the third quarter.

It said short-term investments from private foreigners declined

Biggest Decline Since December, 1937 U.S. Industrial Output Falls 3.6%

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—The output of U.S. factories, mines and utilities plunged 3.6 per cent in January, reflecting the worsening impact of the recession, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

It was the highest one-month decline in industrial production since December 1937, during the Great Depression.

January's decline was the fourth in a row and the third consecutive month in which the reductions in output were "large and widespread" among consumer goods, business equipment and industrial materials, the Federal Reserve said.

In another development, the Labor Department reported that 719,700 workers filed first-time claims for unemployment compensation during the week ended Feb. 1, including 8,600 who became eligible for temporary unemployment insurance because of emergency legislation passed last year which just took effect.

In the week ended Jan. 25, some 5.81 million workers were receiving unemployment compensation, up from 5.19 million in the week ended Jan. 18.

fall cited the steady output of the country's factories, mines and utilities.

They also noted that the unemployment rate, which was 5.3 per cent in January 1974, had risen only to 5.8 per cent by September.

Since then, unemployment has soared and industrial production has plummeted.

The Federal Reserve Board noted yesterday that its industrial production index was 9.5 per cent lower than it was in September, when it stood at 135.6 per cent of its 1967 average. Unemployment rose from 5.8 per cent in September to 5.3 per cent in January.

Car Output Off
Automobile production, which declined sharply during November and December, fell another 10 per cent in January to an annual rate of 4.8 million cars, a 1974, the auto makers built 8.3 million vehicles.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that besides cars, the "output of other durable and non-durable consumer goods also declined in January."

"Production of business equipment was reduced about 4.5 per

cent, following a 8-per-cent decline in December, and was 8.5 per cent below the September, 1974 high." Production of business equipment dropped up in the first half of 1974, as businesses made sizable investments.

Surpluses Arise
As the scope of the recession became clearer—and as the country moved from a situation of shortages to surpluses in most products—businessmen quickly scaled back investment plans and their equipment purchases fell off.

Furthermore, as materials shortages disappeared, businessmen stopped hoarding products such as steel, other metal products, textiles, paper and chemicals.

Despite a sharp, 37-per-cent boost in coal production last month, reflecting mainly the end of the coal strike, materials output fell 4.1 per cent from December and was 14 per cent below January 1974.

The previous record falloff in industrial production was 8.9 per cent in December 1937, during the third major recession in the 10-year period of the Great Depression.

Wholesale Prices in U.S. Fall For Second Consecutive Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The wholesale price index fell a seasonally-adjusted 0.3 per cent in January following a 0.5 per-cent fall in December, the Labor Department said today.

The decline marked the first time since September and October, 1973, that the index has declined for two consecutive months.

On an unadjusted basis, the index rose 0.2 per cent. The increase brought the all-commodities wholesale price index (1967 equals 100) to 171.8, some 17.3 per cent higher than a year ago.

The index for farm products and processed foods and feeds fell 2.5 per cent, exactly matching the December decline.

The index for industrial commodities, however, rose 0.5 per cent after being unchanged in December.

The index for farm products alone fell 3.7 per cent following a 4.1-per-cent decline in December.

The drop reflected substantial declines in the prices of grains, livestock, plant and animal fibers and eggs. These more than offset increases for fresh fruits and vegetables and live poultry.

The index for processed foods and feeds fell 1.7 per cent after December's 1.5-per-cent drop. The biggest single drop occurred in the prices of sugar and confectionery products, which declined 10.3 per cent. This was partially offset by increases in the prices of meats, poultry and fish and dairy products.

Contributing to the increase in industrial product prices were rises for machinery, non-metallic minerals, pulp, chemicals and fuels.

Refined petroleum products rose 1.6 per cent but crude petroleum prices were unchanged.

Gas fuels and electric power prices rose 2.1 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively, while coal prices edged up 0.1 per cent.

The prices of consumer goods fell 0.1 per cent, reflecting a decline of 0.9 per cent for foods and an increase of 0.7 per cent for other commodities.

National Union of Railmen served notice today that settlement with the National Association of Mineworkers would be a bargaining factor. We are far from favorably disposed toward the miners," said Sid Vighell, general secretary, after this week, while the unions with the miners were way, Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned "Britain could be bankrupt" if the wage spiral was unchecked.

He called for British unions to accept the "social contract" which wage demands are supposed to be kept moderate in return for a program of social and economic reforms from the government of Prime Minister Wilson.

Though the contract is strict and is being used in a number of statutory controls, it is by agreement that the government has with the unions on it calls for settlements to higher than the rate of inflation.

On whether the miners' 30-per-cent settlement, which may be ratified by the union, represented a breach of the contract, a spokesman for the government said the settlement was a breach of the contract, but he said the government would not be bound by it.

Norway Proposes Higher Tax On Profits From North Sea Oil

OSLO, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Oil companies operating in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea would have to pay up to three-quarters of their profits in tax under a proposed new system, Finance Minister Per Kleppe said today.

At the moment the average levy by the government on North Sea oil is 40 per cent.

According to the proposal, to be submitted to parliament next week and voted on early this spring, Norway would levy sliding-scale taxes with the highest deductions on net income being taken from the rich fields. Smaller fields could be exempted from taxation altogether.

The revised system is far more rigorous than the present one and would raise the average tax to between 55 and 60 per cent. The proposals include a new excess profit tax.

Kleppik at Maximum
Mr. Kleppe told a press conference the rich Ekofisk field, already producing millions of tons annually, could be taxed as high as 75 per cent, the maximum level.

Marginal oil fields could be exempted from the excess profit tax altogether. Mr. Kleppe said he did not think the excess profit tax of a maximum 25 per cent, in addition to the ordinary 50.8 company tax, would frighten off companies from operating on the Norwegian continental shelf.

For Ekofisk, the new system could mean an increase in Norway's tax revenue from this field alone from 40 billion crowns (\$6 billion) to between 60 billion and 65 billion crowns.

Slight Profit Cut
Mr. Kleppe said one expert estimate showed the proposed system would only reduce profitability from 21.3 per cent under the current system to 18.7 per cent under the new rules.

Mr. Kleppe said legal experts agreed that it would not be unconstitutional to backdate the new system for companies already operating under contracts containing the current tax rules.

The government proposal contains considerable changes in the depreciation rules and right of deduction. The excess profit tax would not be levied on all income: It allows a so-called free income based on 10 per cent of the cost of all means of production in use over the last 15 years.

Norway will introduce a price norm for oil as the basis for taxation. This would be a rough estimate of prices which could be obtained between independent partners in the free market.

U.S. Firms' Stocks Rise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Manufacturing and trade inventories rose \$2.158 billion in January, down from \$2.282 billion a month earlier. Over the last year the money supply has grown at an annual rate of 2.9 per cent, its slowest rate of expansion since at least mid-1973.

The problem for the Fed is that it can provide banks with plenty of reserves but it cannot force them to use them. As credit market analysts have remarked, "the Fed can't push on a string."

Over the longer term, however, more reserves ought to have an impact, analysts assert.

Sen. Proxmire, in sponsoring a

volume was a record 36.16 million shares.

The market generally was lower in early trading. Analysts attributed early selling to profit-taking in strong 1975 gains, motivated in part by a government report that industrial output in January showed its steepest loss since the Great Depression.

Brokers said buying was encouraged later by a continuing decline in interest rates amid Federal Reserve intervention. The Fed signaled by its action in the short-term money market that for the second time in two days it had lowered its target range on federal funds.

Brokers reported that some apparent short-covering also helped the gain.

Stocks that are usually volatile were among today's most active issues.

Eastman Kodak gained 2 1/2 to \$6 1/8. IBM was ahead 4 5/8 at \$20 1/8. Burroughs was 8 3/8, down 1/4, and Texas Instruments 83 5/8, up 3/8.

Borg-Warner Consolidated was also active, climbing 5/8 to 3 3/8. A block of 189,000 shares of the issue was traded at 2 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.41 to 78.79. Singer Manufacturing fell 1 1/4 to 11.

Auto Sales in U.S. Decline

DETROIT, Feb. 14 (AP).—Layoffs in the U.S. auto industry will increase next week, following the manufacturers' report that car sales for the first 10 days of February hit a 13-year low despite price discounts.

The car companies say Feb. 1-10 domestic car deliveries were 138,108, down 5.1 per cent from 145,594 a year ago, when the Midwest oil embargo sent sales sliding.

About 254,000 persons—37 per cent of the industry's blue-collar work force—were out of work this week.

Chrysler said yesterday that two of its six assembly plants will be closed next week as layoffs increase from 54,850 this week to 58,250. Another 500 hourly workers will be added to the 51,000 Chrysler employees already on indefinite layoff. The firm employs 117,000 hourly workers.

General Motors and American Motors Corp. had earlier announced additional layoffs for next week.

According to the car sales report released yesterday, the daily selling rate during early February was 17,283 cars, barely above the average 17,194 in the same period of 1963. Late last month, before part of the rebate offers expired, the rate was 23,822 cars.

Wait to Get Stake in Fish Company

DON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The huge Pan-African oil and trading conglomerate, announced agreement on a \$1.4 billion worth of oil to Kuwaiti interests.

deal still has to be approved by the respective boards of British authorities. Once through, it will give various groups a stake of just 3 per cent in Lomro, a man said.

spokesman declined to say the interests now coming out in a deal involving billion ordinary shares at \$2.1

Swiss Real Estate (FOREIGN OWNERSHIP)

VILLAS—THE ULTIMATE IN LIVING

Several high-quality studies and spacious one and two-bedroom apartments available with large balconies and heated garages. Tennis and riding stables on premises, golf course, skiffs and all other summer and winter sports minutes away.

PRICES: S.Fr. 59,000 to S.Fr. 211,000 with financing terms.

WHY PAY MORE

Prices increase of 8% anticipated May or June 1st, 1975.

For details, buyers and agents should write to:

SOCORA, Mr. René SUTTER, Developer, Avenue Englebert 15, 1605 Lausanne, Switzerland. Telephone: (021) 296611.

BEAT INFLATION

INVEST IN YOUR FUTURE

LIQUIDITY
1365% CAPITAL
in a 20-year

HIGH YIELDS
roll-over plan

plus diversification in your investment portfolio.

Mail coupon below for full information on IMPULSA's investment package.

IMPULSA INTERNACIONAL DE CAPITALES, S. A.
Investment and Stockbrokers with Members
in the Mexico City Stock Exchange.
Insurgentes Sur 682 9th Floor México 12, D. F.
Tel. 5-36-30-60 Telex 017-79191

Name _____
Address _____
City/Country _____

"Take the Plunge!"

TOTAL IMMERSION®
The fastest way to learn a language.
By the people who started it all.

Berlitz®

Your key to success:

BENELUX: 28, rue Saint Michel
ENGLAND: Portman Square
FRANCE: 31, bd des Italiens
54, rue d'Antibes
GERMANY: Friedrichstrasse 28
Zeil 123
ITALY: Corso di Porta Romana 2
Via IV Novembre 114
SPAIN: Avenida José Antonio 80 Madrid 13

1000 Brussels
London W1A 8BZ
75002 Paris
06400 Cannes
4 Düsseldorf
8 München
20122 Milan
00187 Rome
Madrid 13

Private and group instruction also available at these and other Berlitz Centers in major cities throughout the world.

**How to buy a diamond
with your eyes shut
and never live to regret it.**

Some people allow themselves the luxury of offering diamonds that are attractively deceptive and misleading.

WE DO NOT

We are one of the oldest and largest firms in Antwerp and value our good name more than your money.

THE PROOF?

Call us today—or, better still, come and see us. By the time you leave you'll be a diamond expert—if you pay attention to what we say! It will be well worth your while.

If you buy a diamond from us, its price will be absolutely right and its quality guaranteed by a

CERTIFICATE
from the
ANTWERP DIAMOND COMPANY

A certificate which means that if the occasion arises this same diamond can be bought back from you without argument—anywhere in the world.

SIDAR
Schepstraat 9-11,
2000 Antwerp.

BELGIUM
Ph.: (03) 33.38.48/47/46,
(03) 31.84.50/59.

X HAVEN MANUAL

JX 2081-DK-1013 COPENHAGEN
DENMARK

All basic information on 15 major tax havens in schematic form U.S.\$10.

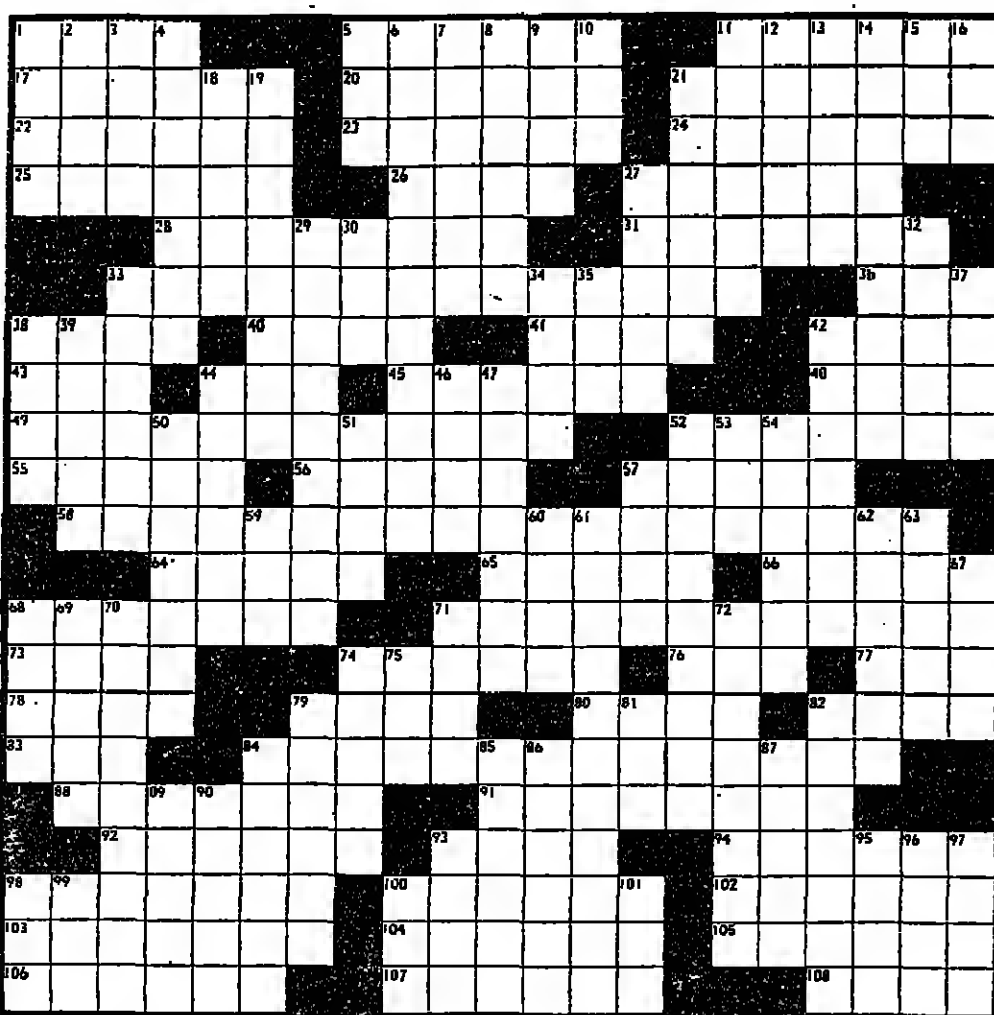
هكذا من الأصول

[illegible]

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

POWER PLOYS—By Stanley Glass



- DOWN
- 1 Cadence
 - 2 Med. course
 - 3 Peak
 - 4 East Africans
 - 5 Ale month
 - 6 Old tanker
 - 7 Southern shrub
 - 8 Poker player, al
 - 9 Beet
 - 10 Naval rank
 - 11 Abbr.

- DOWN
- 39 Precursor of baseball
 - 40 Easy gait
 - 41 Protective helmet
 - 42 Ovaries
 - 43 Gyna friends
 - 44 Gyna friends
 - 45 Gyna friends
 - 46 Gyna friends
 - 47 Gyna friends
 - 48 Gyna friends
 - 49 Gyna friends
 - 50 Gyna friends
 - 51 Gyna friends
 - 52 Gyna friends
 - 53 Gyna friends
 - 54 Gyna friends
 - 55 Gyna friends
 - 56 Gyna friends
 - 57 Gyna friends
 - 58 Gyna friends
 - 59 Gyna friends
 - 60 Gyna friends
 - 61 Gyna friends
 - 62 Gyna friends
 - 63 Gyna friends
 - 64 Gyna friends
 - 65 Gyna friends
 - 66 Gyna friends
 - 67 Gyna friends
 - 68 Gyna friends
 - 69 Gyna friends
 - 70 Gyna friends
 - 71 Gyna friends
 - 72 Gyna friends
 - 73 Gyna friends
 - 74 Gyna friends
 - 75 Gyna friends
 - 76 Gyna friends
 - 77 Gyna friends
 - 78 Gyna friends
 - 79 Gyna friends
 - 80 Gyna friends
 - 81 Gyna friends
 - 82 Gyna friends
 - 83 Gyna friends
 - 84 Gyna friends
 - 85 Gyna friends
 - 86 Gyna friends
 - 87 Gyna friends
 - 88 Gyna friends
 - 89 Gyna friends
 - 90 Gyna friends
 - 91 Gyna friends
 - 92 Gyna friends
 - 93 Gyna friends
 - 94 Gyna friends
 - 95 Gyna friends
 - 96 Gyna friends
 - 97 Gyna friends
 - 98 Gyna friends
 - 99 Gyna friends
 - 100 Gyna friends

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

Across: 1. Breeze, 2. Offshore, 3. Absorption, 4. Eastern powers, 5. Open the wine, 6. Contribute, 7. Door statesman, 8. Whale or playboy, 9. Frank offshoot, 10. Comes forth, 11. Unswerving, 12. Corn bread, 13. Skin blemish, 14. "This is—of summer", 15. Paint solvent, 16. Durocher et al., 17. Marine peril, 18. Vals' alac, 19. Asian tree, 20. Vessel, 21. Plant sludge, 22. Abbr., 23. Speaks, 24. Groups of sayings, 25. Aeriform soo, 26. Fertile, 27. Part of a flight, 28. Biography, in ballet, 29. Continued, 30. Orillians, 31. marked by oceans.

Down: 1. Of a rope fiber, 2. Askan native, 3. Miss Thomas, 4. East Africans, 5. Ale month, 6. Part of C.B.S., 7. Electronic spells, 8. UFO tube, 9. One-hoss-shay mao, 10. Distances, 11. Turn—oo (reverse), 12. Chicago suburb, 13. Easy gait, 14. Protective helmet, 15. Ovaries, 16. Gyna friends, 17. Gyna friends, 18. Gyna friends, 19. Gyna friends, 20. Gyna friends, 21. Gyna friends, 22. Gyna friends, 23. Gyna friends, 24. Gyna friends, 25. Gyna friends, 26. Gyna friends, 27. Gyna friends, 28. Gyna friends, 29. Gyna friends, 30. Gyna friends, 31. Gyna friends, 32. Gyna friends, 33. Gyna friends, 34. Gyna friends, 35. Gyna friends, 36. Gyna friends, 37. Gyna friends, 38. Gyna friends, 39. Gyna friends, 40. Gyna friends, 41. Gyna friends, 42. Gyna friends, 43. Gyna friends, 44. Gyna friends, 45. Gyna friends, 46. Gyna friends, 47. Gyna friends, 48. Gyna friends, 49. Gyna friends, 50. Gyna friends, 51. Gyna friends, 52. Gyna friends, 53. Gyna friends, 54. Gyna friends, 55. Gyna friends, 56. Gyna friends, 57. Gyna friends, 58. Gyna friends, 59. Gyna friends, 60. Gyna friends, 61. Gyna friends, 62. Gyna friends, 63. Gyna friends, 64. Gyna friends, 65. Gyna friends, 66. Gyna friends, 67. Gyna friends, 68. Gyna friends, 69. Gyna friends, 70. Gyna friends, 71. Gyna friends, 72. Gyna friends, 73. Gyna friends, 74. Gyna friends, 75. Gyna friends, 76. Gyna friends, 77. Gyna friends, 78. Gyna friends, 79. Gyna friends, 80. Gyna friends, 81. Gyna friends, 82. Gyna friends, 83. Gyna friends, 84. Gyna friends, 85. Gyna friends, 86. Gyna friends, 87. Gyna friends, 88. Gyna friends, 89. Gyna friends, 90. Gyna friends, 91. Gyna friends, 92. Gyna friends, 93. Gyna friends, 94. Gyna friends, 95. Gyna friends, 96. Gyna friends, 97. Gyna friends, 98. Gyna friends, 99. Gyna friends, 100. Gyna friends.

WEATHER

C	F	O	V
ALABAMA	15-20	Overcast	Shower
ALASKA	5-11	Cloudy	Fog
ARIZONA	4-10	Cloudy	Fog
ARKANSAS	17-23	Cloudy	Overcast
CALIFORNIA	7-14	Cloudy	Cloudy
COLORADO	10-16	Cloudy	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	35-41	Fog	Clear
DELAWARE	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
FLORIDA	74-80	Cloudy	Cloudy
GEORGIA	65-71	Cloudy	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
INDIANA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
IOWA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
KANSAS	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
Louisiana	65-71	Cloudy	Cloudy
MAINE	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
MARYLAND	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	65-71	Cloudy	Cloudy
MISSOURI	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
MONTANA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
NEVADA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
NEW YORK	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	65-71	Cloudy	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
OHIO	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
OREGON	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	65-71	Cloudy	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	65-71	Cloudy	Cloudy
TEXAS	65-71	Cloudy	Cloudy
UTAH	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
VERMONT	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	65-71	Cloudy	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy
WYOMING	35-41	Cloudy	Cloudy

BOOKS

THE CLOCKWORK TESTAMENT, OR ENDERBY'S END

By Anthony Burgess. Knopf, 161 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ENDERBY, the poet-hero of Anthony Burgess's new novel, is old, ugly, fat, dirty, dyspeptic, lecherous, greedy and uncomprehending—just like his own conception of Western culture. Enderby is a poet and he would say that civilization is a poetic form, as opposed to a rational one. He finds this form increasingly threatened—especially in New York City—by the erosion of language and the "free verse" of liberalism.

Despite such bouts of irresponsibility, Enderby is a true believer in literature. When one of his students appears at his apartment and offers to barter the enjoyment of her body for an A in the course, Enderby does not leap, but weeps. He weeps for art and for himself, who cannot get a girl in any other way.

Burgess is very cavalier in allowing Enderby to make sport of certain "sensitive" aspects of contemporary American life. The author's acute ear for black dialect—"with much African vowel-lengthening"—is demonstrated in several unflattering vignettes. In his own defense, Enderby would probably say that he is interested only in discriminating between, not against. Speaking of white as well as black America, he feels that it should not have been separated from the mother country, for America is not yet ready for self-government.

On a television talk show, Enderby argues, with only moderate eloquence, for original sin. Without sin, he would be unable to choose between good and bad and life would lose its fundamental tension, its poetry. Finding American culture sanctimoniously corrupt, he cries out for a return to sin and order and drunkenness.

In the obscure closing section of "The Clockwork Testament, or Enderby's End," we find the poet rhapsodizing a peculiar reward for his life's work. A woman appears at his apartment, armed with all of Enderby's published works—and a revolver. "I'm not going to have you getting into my brain," she says. Flourishing the revolver, she orders him to strip and urinate on his books, a penance that is likely to puzzle at least some of Burgess's readers.

As Wallace Stevens said, poetry can kill a man. Because he is a poet, Enderby takes things too much for it. But it is Enderby's fate to insist. For him, poetry is, among other things, a form of insistence, of stubbornness or intransigence in a world of expedience and accommodation.

For all his clowning and verbal dandyism, one gets the feeling that Burgess is reading us a moral in this book. It would not be the first time an eminent British visitor found fault with America's national character and institutions. It is interesting to note that, in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Burgess wrote, in his article on the modern novel, that "The glories and potentialities of American fiction are best summed up in the novels of Vladimir Nabokov." "You need a rather dark view of American life and letters to come to that conclusion."

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

PEANUTS

IT'S GONE!

I WENT OUT TO GET THE MAIL AND OUR MAILBOX IS GONE!!

ISN'T ANYTHING SAFE ANY MORE? DO PEOPLE HAVE TO STEAL EVERYTHING? I DON'T UNDERSTAND IT!!

WHY HAVE WE BEEN PUT HERE?

TO PROVIDE SUSTENANCE FOR HART.

DAISY SURE IS LUCKY.

THE COST OF FOOD MEANS NOTHING TO HER.

SHE DOESN'T EVEN HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT INFLATION.

ALL SHE HAS TO WORRY ABOUT IS INFLATION.

WHERE DO YOU THINK WE ARE NOW?

SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THERE AND THERE.

THAT LEAVES A LOT OF ROOM FOR ERROR.

WITH THIS OUTFIT YOU NEED IT.

WHERE ARE YOU TAKING HIM?

HE'S REHABILITATED AND READY TO REJOIN SOCIETY.

I THOUGHT HE WAS A THREE-TIME LOSER!

THIS MAKES FOUR.

FEELIN' ALL RIGHT TODAY, KID?—YOUR FINGERS LOOK A BIT PALE.

DO I DETECT A NOTE OF SARCASTIC?

I UNDERSTAND—

I'VE GOT TO GET BACK TO THE SHOP, CARL.

WILL IT BE ALL RIGHT IF I STOP BY OCCASIONALLY AND TAKE YOU OUT FOR LUNCH OR COFFEE, CHRIS?

YOU'RE MAKING IT DIFFICULT.

I'M INTERESTED IN SOMEONE ELSE, CARL.

I HOPE HE'S WORTHY OF YOU—

ROCKY DEATH RAINS UPON A CRUEL GANG.

FLANK! ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?

THE SHOCK WAVE WAS JUST ENOUGH TO START IT!

WE'LL LOOK BUT I DON'T THINK ANYONE'S ALIVE.

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RELIN

VOACH

TESACK

ARMKUP

MIXED DOUBLES IN PARIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: VIPER PILOT ORATOR MUCOUS

Answer: The notice for traveling by train—LOCOMOTIVE

(Answers Monday)

I'LL TELL YA WHY I NEED FIVE SAMMICHES—I GOT FOUR CUSTOMERS WAITIN' OUTSIDE!

Rams, Cowboys, Colts Apparently Helped Themselves Most

How NFL Teams Really Did in the College Draft: An Appraisal

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Which of the National Football League's 28 teams were able to improve themselves in the draft of 442 college seniors? And which ones found the draft to be non-productive?

Answers will not come until September when the last squad cuts are made and the rookies have been exposed. However, an initial assessment is possible regarding goals achieved or in no way attained.

An analysis would suggest that Baltimore, Dallas, Los Angeles, and maybe the New York Jets, did well or better than others.

On the opposite end of the Chiefs, Eagles and Redskins had the least to show at the finish.

An accounting follows, alphabetically by division and conference.

American Conference

EASTERN DIVISION

BALTIMORE—Colts' goal was to improve offensive line. They did by acquiring (1) George Kuntz from Atlanta in the exchange of first-round picks that gave the Colts the opportunity to take Steve Bartkowski, and (2) Ken Huff, a top guard prospect from North Carolina. Other pluses were Mark Washington of Alabama, a defensive back; possible fullback replacements for Bill Oels in Marshall Johnson of Houston and Roosevelt Leaks of Texas, plus a sleeper quarterback, Steve Joachim from Temple who could make Marty Domres expendable.

MIAMI—Even though the World Football League may fold, the Dolphins had to protect themselves against many possible defections. They were delighted to acquire Darryl Carlton, a big tackle from Tampa; Fred Solomon from the same university who can play five positions well; Stan Wintrow from Arkansas State as a possible Larry Csonka replacement; two good linebacker prospects in Houston's Gerald Hill and Ohio State's Bruce Eila, plus a "new" Paul Warfield in Morris Owens, the Arizona State receiver.

BUFFALO—Bills stressed defense. Their first two choices were Tom Rind and Bob Nelson, linebackers from Nebraska.

NEW ENGLAND—Pats needed a tight end and they got the best available in Russ Francis of Oregon. They can take a chance with Rod Shoate, lightweight Oklahoma linebacker, and Pete Cusick, small defensive tackle from Ohio State. Both were excellent in college.

NEW YORK JETS—They had a risky draft that could be great. Desperate for a defensive end, they traded their first pick for Billy Newsome of New Orleans. Anthony Davis of Southern California may or may not be big enough or block enough to succeed Emerson Boozer at running back. Richard Wood from USC was the 10th linebacker to be chosen, which belied his reputation. A sleeper is James Scott,

a receiver from the Chicago Fire of the NFL and Henderson Junior College.

CINCINNATI—Bengals need a middle linebacker with Bill Bergy long gone to the Eagles and Glen Cameron of Florida may be it. Seeding a backup for Ken Anderson, the club took two quarterbacks—Penn State's Tom Bruyan and Brigham Young's Gary Sheldine—which is unusual.

CLEVELAND—Browns gained the big defensive end they sought for years in Mack Mitchell from Houston. They also looked for another Jim Brown but failed to find him.

HOUSTON—Oilers came up with two "sure" regulars in Robert Brazile, top-rated linebacker

from Jackson State, who should play on the outside, and Don Hardeman of Texas A. & M. best of a thin crop of fullbacks.

PITTSBURGH—A championship team can afford to take a safetyman on the first round and the Steelers did, Dave Brown of Michigan.

WESTERN DIVISION

DENVER—Broncos were delighted that the No. 1 cornerback, Lonnie Wright of San Jose State, was available when their turn, 17th, came on the first round. They need him.

KANSAS CITY—Chiefs had only 11 choices and gained little. An exception could be David Wassick, a linebacker candidate from San Jose State who hits hard.

OAKLAND—Raiders belong to no scouting group and are loners in draft but always do well. They acquired outstanding defensive backs in Neal Colzie, Ohio State, and Charles Phillips, Southern California, but then lapsed into indifference in later rounds.

SAN DIEGO—Chargers needed a defense and may have acquired one. First seven selections were defensive, led by Gary Johnson of Grambling, 260-pound tackle, and Ken Bernick, Auburn's star linebacker.

National Conference

EASTERN DIVISION

DALLAS—Cowboys, who always seem to have a selection in the

top five, used No. 2 to take the supposed best lineman of all, Randy White of Maryland. He will shift to middle linebacker as Lee Roy Jordan's eventual replacement. Five of the first six choices were defensive players.

NEW YORK GIANTS—This outfit has never learned how to use the draft properly and returns again look slim. Al Simpson of Colorado State will be expected to replace Willie Young at left tackle on offense.

PHILADELPHIA—Eagles had no choice until seventh round so they had no draft.

ST. LOUIS—Cardinals' draft was questionable. Tim Gray, Texas A. & M. defensive back with a weight problem, and Jim Germany, New Mexico State running back, were the alleged jewels.

WASHINGTON—Redskins had nine choices, having traded eight away and first one did not come up until fifth round. Another pass by George Allen.

CENTRAL DIVISION

CHICAGO—Without a competitive scouting department, the Bears made good moves in acquiring Walter Payton of Jackson State, ranked the best among a thin group of running backs; Cid Edwards, a seasoned runner in trade with the Chargers, and rights to Greg Latta, a WFL tight end.

DETROIT—Lions drafted mostly linemen, which they need. They will know what they have in August.

GREEN BAY—Packers were crippled because they had given up so many high choices in trades for people like John Hadl.

MINNESOTA—Vikings hope they drafted replacements for aging defensive linemen like Jim Marshall and Carl Eller in Mark Mullany of Colorado State and Art Riley of Southern California.

WESTERN DIVISION

ATLANTA—Bartkowski had better be good because the Falcons gave up a lot to obtain him as No. 1.

LOS ANGELES—Rams could hardly miss with four choices among first 28 players. They should realize four future starters in Mike Fanning, Notre Dame defensive tackle; Dennis Harrah, Miami, Fla., offensive tackle; Doug France, Ohio State tight end shifting to tackle, and Monte Johnson, San Diego State cornerback.

NEW ORLEANS—Saints did well for a change with four sound offensive players in Larry Burton, Purdue receiver; Kurt Schumacher, Ohio State tackle; Lee Cross, Auburn center, and Andrew Jones, Washington State fullback.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ayers sought replacements for Charlie Krueger, who retired a year ago; Dave Wilcox, who may retire, and Len Rohde, soon to be 37. Their respective candidates are Jimmy Webb, Mississippi State defensive tackle; Greg Collins, Notre Dame linebacker, and Jeff Hart, Oregon State offensive tackle. But is it that easy?

Randy White
Dallas Linebacker.

Conteh Gets WBC Threat On Monzon

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The World Boxing Council said yesterday that John Conteh of Britain would face unspecified sanctions if he defended his world light-heavyweight crown against Carlos Monzon of Argentina.

The WBC stripped Monzon of its version of the world middleweight title last year because he failed to defend it against Rodrigo Valdez of Colombia. Monzon was subsequently removed from the WBC rankings list.

The council's president, Ramon Valquez, said yesterday that a proposed fight between Conteh and Monzon would not be recognized by the WBC as a title fight.

Warning of Sanctions
"Any boxer ranked by the WBC who meets another who has been removed from the listings will himself face sanctions," Valquez said.

Valquez would not specify whether Conteh would risk being stripped of his title if he fought Monzon.

The Briton is scheduled to make his first title defense against Louie Bennett, an American, in London in March.

Monzon is to defend the World Boxing Association version of the middleweight title against Tony Lucca, an American, in Buenos Aires in May.

Earlier this month, an Argentine promoter, Juan Carlos Lector, said that if Conteh beat Bennett he would defend the light-heavyweight title against Monzon in Monte Carlo in June.

ABA Results

Thursday's Games
Denver 116, Utah 112 (Calvin 23, Simpson 22, Boone 40, Bakis 21, Memphis 120, St. Louis 114 (Carter 31, Owens 26, Barnes 28, Gerard 27, Indiana 107, Virginia 105 (McGinnis 28, Joyce 20, Jackson 23, Robbins 20, Batts 20).

NBA Results

Thursday's Game
Cleveland 86, Golden State 83 (Clemens 23, Choates 21, Barry 20, Wilkes 20).

Sabres Up, Bruins Down NHL Play

BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 14 (UPI).—The Sabres described it as their most important game of the season after it was over, the Bruins' coach, Don Cherry, said, "We were outplayed."

A Buffalo Sabres held the Bruins to 19 shots on goal and allowed high-scoring Phil Esposito a single shot as they defeated Boston, 4-1, last night.

A victory moved the Sabres points ahead of the Bruins in National Hockey League's division 4 and gave them the best in the league.

"But I guess Buffalo was up. No excuses, we were just outplayed and out-

though the fans sang several choruses of "Good night, m" at the end of the game, Bruins coach, Floyd Smith, said, "It's a long way to go."

Two Goals for Line
One of the Sabres' goals came overplays and Boston's only came while the Sabres were men down. The reunited "Connie" line scored of the Sabres goals.

Buffalo's rookie goalie, Gary Hoot, came within 3:12 of his shutout but Bobby Schanzitz poked him after referee a Hoot sent the Sabres' Don off and then penalized the Sabres.

Robert scored his 20th in the first period and Rick Puck put the Sabres up, 2-0, in the second. Rick Martin's 3-0 in the third before Bruins scored.

ston's goalie, Gilles Gilbert, weathered 35 shots, made a lot of impressive saves to the game close. But he finally had to withstand four five-shot barrages.

He guys know that this was the big game of the year," a Bromley said. "We came and did our jobs. This is the that gives us a good chance in first place."

"I wanted to beat them," he said, "and the burden was on me. We're confident we can win in first place and tonight's really helps. I wish we were to two games to go—right we've got to keep going."

By Orr, Esposito and Ken Esposito's main scoring was, were held to only two among them—both by Orr in the third period.

These guys don't get jobs," Cherry said, "then you're in trouble."

NHL Results

Thursday's Games
As City 3, Washington 1 (Pace 1, Rola 1, Burns 1, Gilbert 1, Labrec 1, St. Louis 1, Detroit 1, Schmalz 1, Schmalz 1, Chicago 1, Toronto 1, Montreal 1, Czech 1, Clarke 1).

Oosterhuis Leading Miller By 7 Shots in San Diego Golf

By John S. Radosta

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Peter Oosterhuis, a prime-quality British import in his first full year of U.S. professional golf competition, and three spear carriers of the tour achieved yesterday what few others have been able to do lately: They led Johnny Miller by seven and six strokes, respectively.

They had better enjoy that lead while they can, because Miller was having a bad day from the effects of flu, and his bad days don't last long.

Oosterhuis shot a six-under-par 66 in the opening round of the Andy Williams San Diego Open at the Torrey Pines golf course. The San Diego is the sixth stop on the western segment of the 1974 pro tour.

Tied at 67 were Mark Hayes, a young Oklahoman in his third year on the tour, Arnie McNickle, whose best year was 1973, when he won \$21,221, and John Schroeder, a big hitter whose one victory was the 1973 match-play championship, a tournament no longer played.

Miller, who won the Bob Hope Desert Classic last Sunday for

his third victory of the season, shot a 73.

This is Oosterhuis' first full year on the U.S. tour, but he is hardly a rookie in big time competition. As an amateur, he represented Britain on the Walker Cup team of 1967.

He also won the French and Italian Opens. On the tour as a visiting guest, he finished second in last year's Monsanto Open, losing in a playoff to Lee Elder.

Oosterhuis, who is 26 years old and 6 feet 5 inches tall, lives in London, but as a touring pro he represents the Pacific Harbor Club, a land-development project in Fiji.

10th Tee Is First
He played the north course, starting from the 10th tee. The way he started was disarming—a three-putt bogey followed by three scrambling pars and a near-birdie.

He winged his first birdie on the 15th hole with a 6-foot putt, then picked up another on the 17th with a 25-foot putt and a third birdie on the par-5 18th, where he got home in 2. Turning to the front nine,

Peter Oosterhuis
After missing a putt.

Oosterhuis got the benefit of a tailwind on the par-5 first hole, reached the green in 2 and took two putts to get down. He birdied No. 7 with a 3-foot putt, and on the ninth he got the biggest bird of all, an eagle 3. There he got home with a driver and 3-wood and sank a 10-footer.

Connors Gains Semifinals In U.S. Indoor Open Tennis

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors defeated Teimuraz Kakulidze, 6-2, 6-3, yesterday to advance to the semifinals of the U.S. indoor open tennis championships.

Fifth-seeded Alex Mayer, of the

United States, also gained the semifinals when he upset fourth-seeded Jan Kodess, 6-2, 7-6.

In quarter-final action, second-seeded Ilie Nastase plays seventh-seeded Billy Martin and third-seeded Vilas Gerulaitis faces unseeded Roger Taylor.

Connors will meet in a semifinal match Saturday.

Unbeaten Colt Wins '75 Opener

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Foolish Pleasure, the undefeated colt who was voted the 1974 2-year-old champion, was launched his 3-year-old campaign by registering an easy victory in an exhibition seven-furlong race at Hialeah. With Jacinto Vasquez riding, Foolish Pleasure, who is owned by John Greer, romped to a 4 1/2-length triumph over Ambassador II, who preceded Circle Home across the wire in the three-horse field.

A non-betting event, the exhibition Wednesday was run before the regular program at Hialeah began.

The success was the eighth in a row for Foolish Pleasure, whose trainer is Leroy Jolley. The victory made the colt, a Florida-bred son of What A Pleasure, the favorite for the \$100,000 Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah on March 1, and also made him one of the strong candidates for the Kentucky Derby on May 3.

Foolish Pleasure completed the seven furlongs in 1:21 3/5, only two-fifths of a second off the track record.

College Basketball

East
Amherst 81, Tufts 67.
Boston U. 56, Vermont 67.
Brandeis 65, Lower Tech 61.
Bucknell 74, Lehigh 64.
Columbia 81, Cornell 72.
Holy Cross 65, Providence 65.
Hofstra 32, Kings Pt. 50.
Massachusetts 77, Connecticut 69.
North Dakota 85, St. Johns 67.
Massachusetts 85, Maine 69.

South
Delaware 76, Gettysburg 63.
Florida St. 81, Georgia St. 72.
Florida A&M 77, South Florida 72.
Purdue 71, Richmond 69.
Stetson 88, No. Illinois 47.

Midwest
Bradley 82, Tulsa 67.
Louisville 84, Drake 83.
Southern Illinois 79, St. Louis 63.
Wichita St. 70, Texas Tech 72.

WBA Results

Thursday's Games
Quebec 2, Phoenix 1 (Pacheco, Gilbert, Tardif, Tremblay, S. Bernier, Borgstrom 2, Gray).
New York 2, Baltimore 1 (Garnier, 2, Ferguson, Gomez, Ponzio, Schartz, Wulfe).

Soccer Appeal Lost

ZURICH, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The European Football Union today rejected Derby County's appeal against the victory of Velez Mostar of Yugoslavia in the third round of the UEFA cup tournament.

Chinese Men, Women Upset In Table Tennis

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The Chinese table tennis team took a beating in the men's and women's singles at the 33rd world table tennis championships here today.

China's brilliant Li Chen-shih, fourth seeded in the event, was beaten by Miran Savink of Yugoslavia, 14-21, 21-15, 12-21, 21-17, 21-15.

Tiao Wen-yuan of China was beaten by Japan's former national champion, Katsuyuki Abe, 10-21, 21-16, 21-19, 21-16, 21-16, in another match.

The Chinese suffered a major upset last night when their defending world champion, Hu Yulan, was ousted by her first match by a Russian, Asta Gedratite.

The glory lasted just a day for the Soviet physical culture graduate as she was beaten today by Henriette Lotaller of Hungary, 12-21, 21-17, 14-21, 21-16, 21-11.

NOT LATER THAN MARCH 3rd 1975

2200000

£1

SUBSCRIPTION

VISITORS TO CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES AND TEMPORARY RESIDENTS DEALING TO PARTICIPATE APPLY TO—

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

DEPT. (H.T.), HOSPITALS BUILDINGS, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN 4, IRELAND

Remittances must be made payable to: SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS



THE IRISH HOSPITALS PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL THROUGH RACING

INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL THROUGH RACING

RUN AT DONCASTER, ENGLAND, 22nd MARCH, 1975

FOUR SWEEPS ANNUALLY

IRISH SWEEPS LINCOLN

IRISH SWEEPS DERRY

IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SWEEPS HURDLE

IN EACH DRAW ONE SUPER PRIZE OF

£200,000

and many prizes of £50,000, £20,000 and £10,000 plus thousands of smaller prizes

RECEIPTS ISSUED

PRIZEWINNERS NOTIFIED WORLDWIDE

FULL TICKET £1

SUBSCRIPTION

Visitors to Continental Countries and temporary residents dealing to participate apply to—

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

DEPT. (H.T.), HOSPITALS BUILDINGS, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN 4, IRELAND

Remittances must be made payable to: SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

NOT LATER THAN MARCH 3rd 1975

2200000

IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

PEOPLE: Presley Wants Out Of Airplane Deal

The Valentine's Day special marks a step forward in Times marketing. One hundred years ago their classified ads were not divided into sectional headings, though . . . the Personal, or agony, column has probably changed least.

When Agony Was Still Page One News

**Princess Christina
and fiancé.**

lace Truman Day included presents, cakes, a telephone call from her daughter, Margaret Truman Daniel of Washington, and expressions of best wishes from the Senate and the Missouri Legislature.

* * *

Former New York Mayor J. Lindsay said Wednesday Los Angeles that he will not a contender for the 1976 liberal presidential nomination. However, he said, "it would be foolish to try and predict the political future of any one person." Now a regular commentator on an ABC-TV news show, Lindsay was in Los Angeles to attend a United Negro College Fund meeting and report on his recent visit to Iran.

* * *

Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, 81, enters Bethesda Naval Hospital today night with pneumonia, a spokesman said Thursday. Marshall was in Baltimore to attend a ceremony at the hospital for two weeks. Marshall was in William O. Douglas' class at Walker Reed Army School, recuperating from a stroke, suffered Dec. 31 in the Bahamas.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR

[illegible][illegible]